FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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CLAY AND BUCHANAN.

Mr Buchanan's Proposal of Bargain to Mr. Clay in behalf of General Jackson.—Having observed in the Louisville Journal a statement that a certain passage in Colton's Life and Times of Henry Clay, asserting Mr. Buchanan's proposal of a bargain to Mr. Clay, in behalf of General Jackson, having for its object the influence and vote of Mr. Clay and his friends, to make General Jackson President in 1825, was from the hand of Mr. Clay himself, we have thought proper to address Mr. Clay's biographer, to ascertain whether this statement of the Louisville Journal be true, and have received the following answer:

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:—In answer to your inquiry, I would state that the two paragraphs printed in italics on page 418, vol. 1, of my Life and Times of Henry Clay, were furnished me by Mr. Clay himself, and that I still hold the original document, in his own hand writing. I caused it to be printed in italics to mark its peculiar character and special importance; but did not state that I had it from Mr. Clay's own hand, as he did not signify that to be his wish—he being actuated, as I suppose, by the same generous forbearance towards Mr. Buchanan which had induced him for so many years, at Mr. Buchanan's earnest entreaties not to publish this conversation, although such a publication would obviously have contributed to his (Mr. Clay's) vindication before the public against the charge of bargain brought by General Jackson, and show that the proposal of bargain came, if not from the General himself, certainly from one of his friends acting in his behalf.

As the editor of the Louisville Journal seems to have been advised of the fact, though not through me, that this document was furnished by Mr. Clay, and as I have been appealed to by you for the truth of the statement, I could do no less than to say the fact is so.

It may also be proper for me to say that Mr. Clay appended a note to the same document, advising me to apply to Gov. Letcher for further information on the same subject. I accordingly addressed Gov. Letcher, and found his lips sealed by a pledge of silence given to Mr. Buchanan.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. COLTON.

New York, Tuesday, July 1, 1856.

The following is the statement, certified to as above, as having been made, and which is now extant, in Mr. Clay's own hand. We have seen it.

"Some time in January, 1825, and not long before the election of President of the United States by the House of Representatives, Hon. James Buchanan, then a member of the House, and afterwards many years a Senator of the United States from Pennsylvania, who had become a zealous and influential supporter of General Jackson in the preceding canvass, and was supposed to enjoy his unbounded confidence, called at the lodgings of Mr. Clay, in the city of Washington. Mr. Clay was at the time in the room of his only messmate in the House, his intimate and confidential friend, Hon. R. P. Letcher, since Governor of Kentucky, then also a member of the House. Shortly after Mr. Buchanan's entry into the room, he introduced the subject of the approaching Presidential election, and spoke of the certainty of the election of his favorite, adding that he would form the most splendid Cabinet that the country had ever had. Mr. Letcher asked, how could he have one more distinguished than that of Mr. Jefferson, in which were both Madison and Gallatin? Where would he be able to find equally eminent men? Mr. Buchanan replied 'he would not go out of this room for a Secretary of State,' looking at Mr. Clay. This gentleman (Mr. Clay) playfully remarked that he thought there was no timber there fit for a Cabinet officer, unless it was Mr. Buchanan himself.

"Mr. Clay, while he was so hotly assailed with the charge of bargain, intrigue and corruption, during the Administration of Mr. Adams, notified Mr. Buchanan of his intention to publish the above occurrence, but by the earnest entreaties of that gentleman, he was induced to forbear doing so."

The above is a true copy of the document furnished by Mr. Clay to his biographer, to which we can certify, having compared it with the original, in Mr. Clay's own hand. The same may be seen in the volume, and on the page referred to above, in Mr. Colton's note to us.

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered since our last report:

By NASH, C. J. In Stallings v Gully, from Johnston; judgment reversed and judgment of non-suit. Also, in Williams v Thompson, from Nash, affirming the judgment. Also, in Bagley v Sasser, in equity, from Johnston, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Wilder v Strickland, in equity from Nash, dismissing the bill with costs.

By PEARSON, J. In State v Jones, from Johnston; venire de novo. Also, in *Doe ex dem* Stephens v French, from Brunswick; venire de novo. Also, in Howerton v Wimbish, from Orange, in equity, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Holmes v Holmes, in equity from Davidson, reversing the decree. Also, in Oden v Windly, from Beaufort, in equity. Also, in Self v Clark, in equity, from Guilford, overruling the demurrer.

By BATTLE, J. In Frippin v Banner, in equity, from Stokes, directing a reference. Also, in Coble v Coble, in equity, from Alamance, overruling the demurrer. Also, in State to use of Public Treasurer v Petway in equity, from Edgecombe, overruling the demurrer. Also, in Pearsall v Houston, from Duplin, affirming the judgment. Also, State v Hedrick, from Davidson, declaring that there is no error. Also, in *Doe ex dem* Gaylord v Gaylord, from Beaufort, awarding a venire de novo.—*Ral. Register.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Banks's Line. July 16, Str J R Grist, with goods for J H Haughton, W McClane, Maj. Lindley.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 17, 1856.

THE FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.—There have been few scenes in the history of Fayetteville so creditable to her, and so filled with unalloyed satisfaction, as that presented in the Methodist Church last evening. This week closes the first scholastic year of the Female High School; the Examination is now going on, and as a part of its interesting exercises, an Address was delivered last evening by Col. WM. S. MULLINS, our gifted townsman, now an honored citizen and legislator of South Carolina. The scene presented was a touching one. People of all denominations were there, for the school is the result of the united and cheerful action and contributions of all. The Ministers of the various Churches lent their countenance and active aid to the good work. But above all, there sat together, arrayed as the pure and beautiful should be arrayed, upwards of a hundred of those young girls, the present charm and the future hope of a hundred families, who together have trod the paths of learning during the past year. They are not only from all denominations but from all the respectable classes of our people—the rich and the poor, the mechanic and the merchant, the hard handed laborer and the professional man, all were represented in that bright array of loveliness. This is well, not only for the sake of present unity of feeling in the community, and of the charities of life one towards another, but for the consideration that in our country the rich and the poor so frequently change places in life's positions—the rich of to-day becoming the poor of to-morrow, and the poor becoming the rich. How essential, therefore, that the rich should be so trained as to have the resources of education in the day of misfortune, and that the poor should be qualified to adorn the station to which the turn of the wheel may elevate them. But above all, how essential that our own people should know and appreciate each other; and how can that object be better attained than by the mingling of all classes in the same schools?

Such considerations as these might well afford a thrill of pleasure to the projectors of the institution, as well as to those faithful Preceptors who have thus arrived at the end of their first year's labors—successful beyond the hope of the most sanguine.

But the rich treat of the evening—we may say of the day—was the Address of Col. Mullins. How insignificant, compared with his subject, seemed the contest for political honors which we had witnessed in the morning of the same day—The selection of a Governor, who has no power and few duties, compared with the training, for earth and heaven, of those who are to be the matrons of the land, and in their turn are to train up future generations for honor or dishonor, for weal or for woe, as they may be qualified for, and inclined faithfully to perform, that task. It was indeed a beautiful and impressive enforcement of the duty to educate woman, her mind and heart, that was presented by Col. Mullins. No man has a better conception of woman's sphere, of her *real* rights and duties, and of man's obligations to her, than the gifted orator. His heart was in the subject, and he carried with him the hearts of his auditors. The occasion will long be remembered by those who heard him.

We had not the opportunity to hear the Sermon to the Graduating Class, by the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, on Tuesday evening; but have heard it very highly applauded.

Nor have we been able to attend the Examination; but from one who spent an hour there yesterday, we learn that the students exhibited a remarkable degree of proficiency.

This evening, a Concert by the Musical Students will close the exercises of the session.

BANK OF CLARENDON.—At a meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: John D. Williams, N. A. Stedman, Thos. S. Lutterloh, Wm. McLaurin, A. A. McKethan, Henry Lilly, Alex'r Johnson, Jr.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, John D. Williams was re-elected President and John W. Sandford Cashier, for the ensuing year.

The other officers were continued, as last year.

SELFISH.—A Newbern paper says, "it is conceded by every one, that the citizens of this State are taxed about as much as they can bear conveniently." "We should see that no additional yoke, beyond what is necessary for the completion of enterprises now commenced, should be placed upon the people." And again it urges, that candidates for the Legislature "should be held pledged to favor no new scheme of taxation save what is *absolutely necessary* to carry out those improvements, that *have been already commenced.*"

We have seldom heard of a more selfish suggestion than the above. Newbern has got all she wants, and is opposed to others having any thing. Every man in the State is taxed to build her a rail road to Goldsborough and to Beaufort, and she is not willing to be taxed a cent to build a rail road for those who freely gave their votes and freely pay their money for her benefit. Shame! Shame! Let others who have *not* got all they want, advise economy; but let those who *have*, be mum.

This complaint of taxation is all wrong. There are few States in the Union that are so little taxed. Most of them are doubly and trebly taxed. And what is more, *most of them are doubly and trebly prosperous.*

THE DISCUSSION YESTERDAY.—According to appointment, Gov. Bragg and Mr. Gilmer met and addressed a very large and attentive audience yesterday at the Market House in this place. For five mortal hours they sweltered through the heat, whilst the people stood or sat as they had opportunity. The candidates engaged, not so much in building up their own respective parties as in pulling down those of their opponents; not so much in showing that each of themselves was fit to preside over North Carolina as its Governor, as that the other was unfit. And we think that the audience uniformly enjoyed the most that which was the severest dig "under the fifth rib." Such is human nature; and such are party politics. Heaven preserve any body that we have any special affection for from being a candidate, for any thing, from Governor down—or up.

Being in some sort disinterested, as belonging to neither of the two parties, we must say that the discussion left an unfavorable impression on our minds in regard to the parties of both the candidates. The candidates themselves treated each other with courtesy, and maintained their positions with decided ability. In these respects it is manifest that either party may be satisfied with its candidate. Certainly we, who feel a warm regard for Mr. Gilmer, and expect to vote for him almost as cheerfully as we would do if he were still a Whig, were satisfied with his bearing on the occasion,—satisfied that he is an able as well as a whole-souled North Carolinian, who will do honor to the office of Governor, as he has to all other positions in which he has been placed.

We were not so situated as to be able to take notes of the discussion; and perhaps it would not be worth while to publish them if we had. For the candidates have spoken in some forty counties, and will speak in ten or twenty more. They will have been heard, therefore, by many thousands of people, and the chief points made by each have been published in all parts of the State.

We may mention, however, that both claimed to be friends of internal improvement. There is this difference, however, between them: Mr. Gilmer can point to a long course of action, in the Legislature and out of it, where he showed his faith by his works. Gov. Bragg, on the contrary, is able to point only to his message to the last Legislature,—the beginning and the end of his Internal Improvement works—which recommended the rail road West of Salisbury and East of Goldsborough, if we recollect aright, and was very oracular upon all other works—he was in favor of them with a proviso.

On this subject, moreover, Mr. Gilmer has shown that he is and has been a warm friend of improvements from Fayetteville and the Cape Fear region to the West. He has, therefore, a peculiar claim upon those who feel that he has stood by them when others deserted or opposed them. In regard to Fayetteville, Gov. Bragg applied the proverb, decidedly more consolatory than complimentary, that "every dog has his day," and that if Fayetteville failed before the last Legislature she may succeed in the next. We should have been glad to hear from him, that he would, as Governor, press upon the Legislature the propriety of making the present *the* "day" of Fayetteville.

Free Suffrage of course came in for a large share of attention—Mr. Gilmer going for it by Convention, Gov. Bragg for the bill as now before the people.

The Banks were also discussed—Mr. Gilmer showing that in the Terrapin Legislature of 1842, Gov. Bragg pursued a very illiberal and reckless course among "the boys" who had control that session. And Gov. Bragg denying that he is hostile to the Banks. Mr. Gilmer endeavored to get out of the Governor whether he was opposed to small notes, but did not succeed, we believe.

On this subject, there was a very fair hit. Gov. B. charged Mr. G. with advocating in the extreme West a great State bank, founded on rail road stocks, among other things; and with having abandoned the scheme since he came East. Mr. G. denied having spoken of any *such* bank as the Governor described. And remarked, that as he and the Gov. were at points as to the fact, it might be sufficient to state, that the friends of both in the counties where the discussion is located by Gov. B. had published accounts of what was said, *and neither side said any such thing as the Gov. now charged.*

Each charged the other, and apparently with justice, with blinking some questions which, to answer, might be damaging to a candidate, and upon which, therefore, their views were "sorter so and sorter not so."

National politics and the sectional question came in for a large share of the discussion. We do not remember, however, that there was any thing new or particularly striking in it.

Both the candidates appropriately introduced some good anecdotes, and told them well—and Gov. B. told one very vulgar one, which produced roars of laughter.

We will conclude by wishing the candidates a pleasant time of it, and that Mr. Gilmer may come out about 5000 votes ahead.

BROOKS AND SUMNER.—It will be seen that Mr. Brooks has resigned his seat after a majority vote, but not two-thirds, to expel him. That was to have been expected. Of course his constituents will send him back.

THE HERBERT CASE.—The trial of the Hon. P. T. Herbert, for the murder of Keating, took place in Washington last week, occupying four days. After three day's more of deliberation, the jury, being unable to agree, was discharged. They stood, 7 for acquittal, and 5 for conviction of manslaughter.

CLAY AND BUCHANAN.—The remarkable article in another column will attract the attention of the old friends of Henry Clay.

No one can read the detailed refutation of the foul charge of "Bargain and Corruption," which Mr. Colton so ably made in his work published in 1846, without seeing, palpably, that Mr. Buchanan had it in his power to turn the tables upon Gen. Jackson and his confidential friends, and to exonerate Mr. Clay. *He never did it.* And Mr. Clay, from a too generous forbearance to a pretended personal friend, though political opponent, himself refrained from doing it. In Mr. Colton's book, however, appeared the remarkable statements which we copy, and which were *furnished by Mr. Clay himself.* They attracted much attention at the time, and *have never been denied.* Mr. Clay *was* alive, and Letcher *is* alive; and further it is understood that there is written proof extant of all these things.

How can any friend of Henry Clay vote for James Buchanan? Read and answer.

THE QUESTION OF COURT ETIQUETTE.—Our country appears to be doomed to ever-recurring difficulties with England. No sooner is the Enlistment question disposed of, than another arises, of such awful import that England was at once aroused about it—nothing less than the color of the cravat worn by a gentleman whom Mr. Dallas took to the Queen's Levee! In the sacred precincts of the Royal castle, the costume of every visiter is prescribed. He must wear a white cravat and a sword, among other things. Whereas Mr. Dallas took with him to the Levee, Professor Mahan, of West Point, who wore a black stock and no sword. The Lord Chamberlain politely informed them that it was "impossible" for any gentleman to enter in that style of dress; and after a remonstrance by the Professor, that it was his prescribed uniform dress at home, the argument growing warm, according to some accounts, the Professor retired, which was well enough, but along with him went Mr. Dallas, which was not well. When the Queen heard of it, she was very sorry, and wished to send for Mr. Dallas, &c., &c. The next morning all England was mad or merry over it, according as each man's mood happened to be. Some contended that Mr. Dallas attempted to put a deliberate affront upon the Queen, and thus desired to promote ill feeling between the two countries. Others only laughed at the "want of good breeding" of the Americans. Finally, the public mind was quieted, and all danger removed of a war growing out of this momentous affair, by Mr. Dallas explaining that he left in no ill humor or out of no want of respect for the Queen, but simply because he did not wish to allow his friend the Professor to go to his lodgings alone!

This prescription of a "Court dress" seems to us Americans to be very silly. But the Queen, or whoever else it is, thinks otherwise, and has a right to think otherwise and to order accordingly. Those who do not choose to conform to the fashion should stay away. But above all, Mr. Dallas was unfortunate in going away, under all the circumstances.

THE CALIFORNIA REVOLUTION.—The last news from California is of the same stormy character as the previous accounts. Every thing was in the hands of the Vigilance Committee, and the Governor and State officers were powerless.

The Vigilant Committee's forces consist of 4000 infantry and 500 cavalry, five companies of artillery and 35 pieces of ordnance.

The friends of the Vigilance Committee held a mass meeting on the 16th ult. Speeches were made by Bailie Peyton, Wm. Duer and others, endorsing the action of the Committee.

Gen. Sherman resigned the command of the State troops in consequence of the refusal of Gen. Wool of the U. S. Army to furnish arms and ammunition. The State troops, numbering a few hundred men, were encamped near San Francisco. There were no fears of a collision.

The Committee had banished six men, notorious rogues, and continued arresting others.

In all the towns in the interior, meetings had been held in the favor of the Committee, and organizations formed to assist them.

The committe have thrown up a breastwork of sand-bags in front of their buildings, and guarded all the approaches with cannon. Brass field-pieces are mounted on the roofs, ready for instant action day and night.

Will it not be the duty of the general government to put down this insurrection, and secure to California "a Republican government"? We look forward with concern to the approach of such a necessity.

Hostilities continued in Oregon. Smith's command had been attacked near the Meadows and 12 persons killed and 25 wounded. The Indian loss was considerable. Col. Wright, third in command, was killed by the Yakima Indians.

The news from Nicaragua is important. Walker was elected President on the 24th June. President Rivas and the Minister of War left Leon on the 12th, but afterwards appeared at Chimendago, and called in his outpost.

The Americans were ordered to evacuate Leon. The order was obeyed. Rivas took possession with 120 men.

AN HONORABLE MAN.—In 1847 the house of Kimball, Jewett & Co. of Boston failed. They made an assignment for the benefit of all their creditors, equally. Their property, after paying heavy expenses in Chancery, netted 87½ per cent. of all their debts, and their creditors gave them a full discharge. One of the partners, John B. Hutchinson, of Brooklyn, subsequently became a clerk and afterwards a partner in the house of J. C. Howe & Co., of New York and Boston. He has prospered in business, and a few days ago paid to all his old creditors, notwithstanding their previous discharge, $5,500, his full share of the deficiency, with interest. The public will be glad to read of such an honorable deed, and further that Mr. H. is still left with a comfortable property.

A REMINISCENCE.—We have received the 2d No. of Fowlkes' Financial Express, published at Memphis, Tenn. by Klinck, Fowlkes & Co., with a note from Mr. Klinck, stating that he printed the first No. of the Fayetteville Observer, for F. W. Waldo, in June 1816.

Forty years ago! There are not many here who remember Mr. Klinck, or Mr. Waldo; and forty years hence there will be as few to remember him who pens these lines. But we hope that those who take *our* place will be able to show as great a degree of "progress" in the circulation, size, appearance, and material of the Observer, as we have made over 1816. And that in 1896, Fayetteville itself will show that it has kept up with this *fast age*, by being a great city.

CONGRESS.

The proceedings of the Senate have not been interesting.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, Mr. Campbell asked a postponement of action upon the Sumner and Brooks affair until Wednesday, as the majority of the Committee had been put in possession of new facts relating to one of the parties implicated, and suggesting an amendment to the resolution. This was objected to.

Mr. Meacham moved the previous question.

Mr. Edmundson exculpated himself from the charge of improper conduct, and Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, defended the report of the committee.

The House then voted on Mr. English's substitute, disapproving the assault and the use of personally offensive language in debate, and the substitute was rejected—yeas 35, nays 174.

The substitute report of the minority of the committee, that the House had no jurisdiction over the matter, was next voted on and rejected—yeas 66, nays 145.

The vote was then taken on the resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Brooks, and resulted—yeas 121, nays 95.

The Speaker announced that the resolution was not adopted, a two-thirds vote being necessary.

Mr. Brooks, after considerable opposition, succeeded in getting the floor, and made a speech in defence of his conduct, concluding by informing the House that *he resigned his seat.*

Pending the consideration of the resolution disapproving the conduct of Messrs. Edmundson and Keitt, the House adjourned.

On Tuesday, the House passed the resolution censuring the Hon. L. M. Keitt, of S. C., for his participation in the Brooks and Sumner affair; and rejected a resolution censuring the Hon Henry A. Edmunson, of Virginia.

Mr. Keitt gave notice that he should ask permission to speak on the subject to morrow.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

QUEBEC, July 15.

The steamship *Canadian*, has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 2nd. Her news is unimportant.

The harvest in France promises splendidly, and all fears of a scarcity are at an end.

The British Ministry had been censured by the House of Commons, by a majority of 194, for its management of the Enlistment Question. Many members declared in the debate, that the British government had been dishonored by the attempt to raise men in the United States; that Lord Clarendon's conduct was insulting to the U. S.; and that the British people wished the U. S. to know that it was not approved, &c.

Commercial.—Cotton advanced from 1-16 to ⅛. Flour declined a shilling.

A COUNTERFEIT.—A correspondent at Milton writes to us that he saw on the 8th inst., a "Counterfeit Ten Dollar Bill on the Merchants' Bank of Newbern, signed C. Slover, Pres'd't, and W. W. Clark, Cash'r; dated Sep't. 4th, 1854, No. 186, letter B. On the left hand upper corner is a figure on horseback with a drawn sword in his hand; on the right hand upper corner is 10 in large figures. In the centre is represented a ship in the distance; on the right of the ship a human figure reclining on a rock, apparently watching the ship; on the left of the ship is a circle with letter X in the centre; on each lower corner is 10 in large figures. This is the first bill of the kind I have ever seen on the Merchant's Bank.

During the last week I saw three counterfeit ten dollar bills on the Farmer's Bank of Virginia, payable at Blacksburg. They are very bad imitations of the genuine Notes.

Last Saturday evening a severe hail storm passed near this place, and did considerable damage to the crops."

Small Notes.—We hope that the law prohibiting their issue will be repealed at the next session of the Legislature, since they are very convenient to the community generally, and especially to editors of newspapers.—*Warrenton News.*

We very cordially adopt the sentiments of the "Observer," in regard to a law which operates so embarrasingly to every part of the business community, from one end of the State to the other. Our voice is for *repeal*, and we hope our candidates now in the field, will bring the subject to the attention of the people. We believe there is not one man in ten, in Rowan County, who is not opposed to this unnecessary restriction. During all the newspaper fuss about *ones* and *twos*, in the Spring, we did not meet with a single individual who was willing to exclude them from the currency of the State. With the present scarcity of coin, it is impossible to get along without them. If the people need them, who dare say they shall not have them?—*Salisbury Watchman.*

SMALL POX IN RALEIGH.—A case of small pox occurred in Raleigh last week, in the person of a man who had just returned from the North. He was promptly removed to a distance from town, and every precaution adopted to prevent the spread of the disease.

DIED,

In Wilmington, 15th inst., JOSEPH EDWARD, son of Wm. A. and Susan E. Harriss, aged 1 year, 10 months and 10 days.

In Wilmington, Tuesday morning, HENRY SIMPSON, only son of C. J. and Martha A. Coney, aged 17 months.

In Clinton, 11th inst., Miss SUSAN CHESNUTT, daughter of Jacob S. and Jane Chesnutt and granddaughter of Mr. Richard Parrish of Sampson county, N. C., aged 15 years, 1 month and 3 days.

Near Bluckersville, 8th inst., LOUISA M. HORN, infant and only daughter of Mary J. and John Horn, aged ten days. "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not."—Com.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION OF MARYLAND.

WHEREAS, The Whigs of Maryland, in general Convention assembled, believing that a crisis has arrived in the political affairs of the country which renders it the patriotic duty of every good citizen to use all proper exertions to check the progress of sectionalism and disunion, present to their political brethren, and to the national and conservative portion of all parties, in all sections of the Union, the annexed declaration of their principles and purposes:—

1. That the Whigs of Maryland adhere to the principles of their party, in the maintenance of which they elected Zachary Taylor and Miliard Fillmore; and having in the past stood aloof from all participation in present party organizations, declare their intention to maintain their independent position until such time as they may deem an active re-organization advisable,—disavowing all political disabilities on account of religious creed, and the fullest enjoyment of the rights of conscience, neither abandoning any old, or adding any new principle, except such of a purely national character as the progress of the country may require.

2. That the Whigs of Maryland enter upon this Presidential struggle with the Constitution as their guide, and the preservation of the Union from the designs of sectional parties, as an object superior to all party affiliation, or the attainment of partizan purposes; and cordially invite

"*Union for the sake of the Union,*"

in their efforts to restore the country to that condition of internal harmony which prevailed between the North and the South when the present administration came into power.

3. That in Col. John C. Fremont, the candidate of the so-called Republican party, we recognize an adventurous and successful explorer, altogether without experience in governmental affairs, and totally unqualified for the proper performance of the duties of President; and consider the platform of the Convention which nominated him as promulgating doctrines anti-Republican, unconstitutional, and fanatical; calculated to foment discord, increase sectional agitation, and if sustained by the people, to lead to civil war and an ultimate dissolution of the Union—we therefore utterly repudiate both as unworthy the support of the National Whigs of Maryland.

4. That the platform of the Democratic party, of which James Buchanan has declared himself the embodiment, proclaims doctrines and purposes with regard to our foreign policy calculated to tarnish the national character by countenancing aggressive designs on friendly nations—designs which we regard as anti-American, and in total subversion of the general principles of right and justice which were so ably carried out by President Fillmore during an administration that was of the Washington standard—patriotic and conservative—and gained for him throughout the country the proud title of "Model President."

5. That as one of the participators in the Ostend Conference, which misrepresented the national character, and caused distrust and suspicion among the friends of republican institutions throughout the civilized world, we regard James Buchanan as a dangerous and unsafe man to be entrusted with the Executive power of the country.

6. That in the present position of the Democratic party and its candidates we see nothing that promises a termination of sectional agitation—nothing to restore peace and harmony to the country—but find that party, whilst opposing the fanatical sectionalism of the republican party, to hold a position of extreme partisan and sectional bias—the success of which may tend to prolong the present unhappy condition of affairs, and give room for renewed attacks on the integrity and permanency of the Union.

7. That as Whigs, who delighted to honor Henry Clay whilst living, and revere his memory as one of the great good men of the nation—knowing him to have been honest, pure, patriotic, and devoted to the glory of our common country—we regard James Buchanan as the man who, above all others, knew the utter falsity of the calumnious charge of "bargain and corruption," and who, through partisan animosity, not only withheld his testimony, but indirectly countenanced and promulgated the charge.

8. That we recognize Millard Fillmore as one from whose antecedents the country can expect, in full security, a truly national Administration—firm, moderate, and tranquil—an Administration equal and impartial to the North and the South, regardless of all sectional issues—faithful to the Constitution and the laws—a National man with national principles—whose conservative character and views are calculated to allay the sectional strife that now threatens the stability of the Union, by compromise, concession, and a purpose single to the welfare, the harmony and the prosperity of the whole country.

9. That, as citizens of one of the Southern and slaveholding States, anxious for the restoration of a kind and brotherly feeling between all sections of the Union, and the eradication of all sectional animosity and agitation, we call on our brethren of the North and of the South, of all parties, to pause—to allow time for the operation of that great American safe-guard, calm and serious reflection,—and to look to the future with minds free from sectional and partisan feeling, having only in view a determination to meet the approaching crisis as patriotic citizens, and not as sectional partisans guided by passion, prejudice, and an unnatural animosity against those who should be regarded as brethren by all the ties of a united country and a common destiny.

10. That in the Hon. Millard Fillmore we recognize a consistent and conservative Statesman,—in whose whole political career and history there is nothing to fear from excessive partisanship, national mischief-making, or self-aggrandizement,—but everything to expect that will tend to the national tranquility, and the honor and glory of our common country,—and in the language of Henry Clay we commend his claims for election on the ground "*that he has administered the Executive Government with signal success and ability—he has been tried and found true, faithful, honest and conscientious.*"

11. That we deem it inexpedient to present a separate and independent candidate for the Presidency, and commend the foregoing declaration of principles to the consideration of our political brethren throughout the Union.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 12—Brig Amada Jane fm Boston; Schrs Jenny Lind fm Hyde, Volant fm Jacksonville. 13—Schrs Emily Ward, and Humming Bird fm Charleston, Sunny South fm Boston, H Nutt fm Savannah.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE UPPER CAPE FEAR RIVER

We have frequently been tempted to attempt a description of the scenery on the Cape Fear between Fayetteville and Wilmington; but a belief that nearly half your readers have made the voyage and seen for themselves, has deterred me from the undertaking. The same reason does not apply in reference to the scenery between Fayetteville and Haywood, for until recently that portion of the Cape Fear has been a sealed book, except to raftsmen and those who live upon the river banks. The recent completion of the locks, dams, sluices, and canals, from Cross Creek to Lockesville, has opened a channel for trade and commerce, and already the steamer's hoarse whistle has awakened the echoes that have slumbered for ages 'mid the woods and wilds that adorn the banks of Deep and Haw rivers.

Through the politeness of Capt. L. A. Williams, I was permitted to accompany him on the first trip that the Brothers made.

The steamer left her wharf on Thursday 10th July, at 5 P. M., and rested for the night at Silver Run Lock, immediately above the Bluff Church. In this distance there was much in the luxuriant foliage and lofty trees that adorn the steep abrupt banks, to keep the attention on the alert, and please the fancy—much in the contemplation of the skill and art expended in overcoming the falls in the river's rocky bed, that was calculated to enhance our estimate of man's power and capacity. Early in the morning we passed the ancient royal borough of Averasborough, which again begins to lift its head, and feel the beneficial effects of water navigation.

Steaming upwards and onwards we soon reached the head of Averasborough Falls, and were passing McNeill's Ferry, McAllister's Lock, approaching towards Foxe's Island Lock and dam, as pertect and beautiful a specimen of workmanship as can be found any where in the U. S. The top of the dam is as true as an air line, and the water in falling into the pool presents the aspect of a polished mirror, without break or flaw from bank to bank.

From this point, the Toomer and Northington's hills are seen in the dim distance, rising one above the other, clothed in the most luxuriant foliage, reflecting back their varied beauties in the crystal pool that swept along their base.

The distance from Fox's Island to Northington's Lock is about 9 miles. For seven of those miles the river is skirted on either hand by a profusion of gray willows, and about half a mile of low grounds, upon which grows a rich and beautiful crop.

After passing Purify's Ferry, and getting in the neighborhood of Fish Creek and McKay's Landing, we were surprised to behold on the margin of the River, Cedar Rock rising about 40 feet, covered with the moss of ages and clothed with species of Gum, Cedar, Ivy and Pine. This we deemed *the sight* of the trip—but judge our surprise, when, on rounding a point on the River, near Northington's, we beheld a grayish granite ledge of rocks, rising abruptly from the water's edge, at least 100 feet towards the sky, and at one point apparently suspended over the channel in which the Steamer gracefully moved. The face of the rocks was covered with a white and greenish moss, the accumulation of many centuries. Upon the top of the highest peak we noted a giant pine, that for ages has towered above the undergrowth that covers the mountain side, but which has been recently smitten with the lightning's flash, and is fast crumbling away. On nearing this tall cliff, and gazing upon its frowning front, we felt as if in the presence of an old familiar friend, and memory, ever busy, ran back upon "highland scenes." We wondered that we had never heard of the *"Raven Rocks"* of old Cumberland before, equalling as they do in beauty, if not in sublimity, the mountain pass defended by a Helen McGregor, or Rob Roy, and immortalized by the Great Unknown. The scene was to me too interesting and beautiful to pass unnoticed. The Boat was fastened to the shore, and in company of her motley crew, I set out upon a tour of observation.

On landing, the first object that attracted my attention was a rock bearing a strong resemblance to a modern pulpit. Entering between the fissure of the rock, *the pulpit stands in front*, the solid rock behind, whilst a most glorious sounding board is formed by the rock above your head.

Following the path, we found the lower part of the rock had been washed away by the freshets in the Cape Fear, so that we could stand underneath the overhanging mass, and remain perfectly dry, whilst the rain dripped in torrents some 15 feet towards the river. Still lower down we discerned a Cave in the face of the Rock, but left it unexplored, for fear of reptiles and want of light. Between the ledges of these rocks we took advantage of a mountain gorge or ravine and ascended to the summit. We found that we were on the plantation of Major Neill McLean, where we had before been without suspecting that we were in the neighborhood of such objects of interest and curiosity as the Raven Rocks really are.

At Northington's Lock we saw specimens from the excellent granite quarry that is upon the River bank.

From Battles' Lock we had a fine commanding view of Buckhorn hills and water falls. Beyond the falls, the hills burst upon the sight. White granite rock seemed to form the base, whilst ranges of receding forest hills appeared to rise and kiss the clouds in the distant west. To overcome these falls, a canal of two miles has been made around them. Into the Canal the Brothers sped, and midst the most luxuriant foliage "walked the waters like a thing of life."

At one Lock on this canal, within range of the eye I noticed a greater variety of woodland growth than is usual, viz: Mulberry, Cedar, Sycamore, Oak, Elm, Willow, Pine, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Gum, Beech, Birch, Poplar, Hackberry, Hornbeam, Persimmon, Alder, Pau Pau, Holly, Ash, Hickory, and Walnut, and undergrowth in the wildest profusion. Emerging from this canal into the Cape Fear, our eyes were greeted with lovely and majestic sights.

Towards the west, hill upon hill, clothed in richest verdure, met the eye. Towards the East, the rich and varied scenery of Buckhorn was bathed in the gorgeous colors of a setting sun. A broad and deep river lay before us to the ancient Town of Haywood. Soon its inhabitants hailed us as we passed up Deep River to Lockesville, the highest point to which Boats can now run. This is a place that formerly had a historic name and reputation, as Ramsay's Mills, at which Cornwallis halted, in his retreat before Green after the Battle of Guilford Court House. Here Capt. Williams and the steamer Brothers, at sombre twilight, rested from the labors of the day.

I have thus briefly and very tamely attempted to describe the beauties of the trip. On Saturday we returned to Haywood, and found Col. Williams and Major Stedman, the Electors for the district, discussing the claims of Fillmore and Buchanan to the Presidency.

The Town of Haywood consists of 260 acres of land, lying on the peninsula between Deep and Haw Rivers. The two principal streets are 130 feet wide. There is a public square embracing 8 acres. Immediately on the point of the peninsula, where the two rivers meet, lies a plantation containing some 300 acres, forming a fine extensive clearing. Standing for the first time on the grass-covered streets of Haywood, I could not help thinking on its past history, and its true-hearted but now departed friend Judge Murphy, and both subjects formed strong examples of the mutability of human things and human schemes.

Nearly three-fourths of a century ago, a point 3 miles north west of Haywood stood prominently before the people of the State as a rival to Chapel Hill. It was by many deemed more suitable and more central as a site for the University of North Carolina. In the Legislature, Chapel Hill triumphed over Haywood by a majority of two. And again, in locating the Capitol of the State, on one ballot, Haywood but needed one vote more to have been the Raleigh of the good old North State. What effect a different location would have had upon the destiny and importance of the Cape Fear country and south eastern portion of the State, I will not attempt to describe. From one point on one of the principal streets in Haywood, there is a beautiful and extensive view of hill and dale, mountain gorge and glen. Following the course of the Cape Fear, the eye rests upon Buckhorn hills and McLean's mountains, some 12 miles distant, whilst in a north west direction, the hill sides are visible some 4 miles. Running diagonally to this view, there is another, extending east and west some 8 or 10 miles, and but for two points of woodlands that thrust themselves into the range of the vision from the point on which I stood, near Haw River, the eye could embrace a range of 20 miles, and could luxuriate in admiring the oak crowned mountains of Wake and Chatham, as well as the pine covered hills of Harnett and Moore. What effect the navigation of the Cape Fear will have on Haywood, is beyond my ken to say; but Judge Murphy always maintained that its prosperity depended upon the happening of this event.

In my trip I had an eye to the useful as well as ornamental, and must confess I was agreeably surprised to find so many solid and substantial Locks and Dams upon the River. In common with most of our citizens, I have hitherto maintained that the Company should have commenced operations at Cross Creek and extended their improvements upwards, and I blamed Mr. Dobbin for not inserting that as a proviston in the Bill extending State aid. But after going up and down the River, and observing the *stability of Stone-packed Locks and Dams, as compared with Sand-packed*, I have very materially changed my opinion. Where rock was freely used, the works stand true and firm, where sand and clay were used, the Locks and some of the Dams are out of line, and careening to one or the other side. These defects the Company are now correcting, and for that object keep the Haughton and six flats engaged in carrying rock from the quarries to the weakest points. The Brothers and Flat made the trip loaded, and never touched bottom except between Cross Creek Lock and Fayetteville. The whole line of works is in better condition than the public had been led to suppose. Having some idea of the rapidness of our river, and the force against which the works have to contend, we are therefore cautious in saying unhesitatingly that all the Locks and Dams will stand firm. Yet we do say, such is the amount of talent and art expended to break the force of those freshets, and so evenly is the force expended over the whole surface, that we incline to the belief that the waters of the Cape Fear have at last been caught, bridled, and tamed. So that with proper caution on the part of Lock Keepers, and Superintendents, and occasional repairs, there is no apparent reason why the work should not stand.

Whether Coal will reach market this season is doubtful, but Corn, Wheat, and Flour, will find an outlet through this channel, either to Fayetteville or Wilmington.

The only obstacle that prevents Coal reaching market, is at Lockesville—a point where a fall of 35 feet in 1¼ miles has to be overcome. Upon this distance there are three contractors, two of whom will accomplish their tasks soon. The third it is supposed cannot, owing to changes in the plan, and difficulties not anticipated in the character of the work. To this point, however, the Company are now bending all their energies; and it is desirable they should succeed in transporting Coal to Market before the winter sets in.

The Egypt Coal Mine is about 11 miles higher up the River than Lockesville. Of this work you gave a detailed and interesting account in the Observer some time since—an account which was clear, concise and truthful, and which I supposed of so much importance that it would have found a place in all our papers.

In company with a friend I called on Mr. McClane, and found him and his Lady exceedingly hospitable. In the morning we descended the shaft, and I can say I never descended one presenting more points of admiration, or evincing more skill in the Engineer and workmen. The timbers and sheathing were all strong and substantial. The workmanship seemed as perfect as is possible in a shaft; and what speaks volumes in praise of Mr. McClane and his foreman Mr. Dunn, is that the shaft has been sunk 482 feet, the water pumps put in, a reservoir for water dug out, the Coal excavated about 100 yards from the shaft, and *not the slightest accident has happened about the work*—a fact that can be stated in their praise, and one that can rarely be said in reference to sinking a Coal shaft.

I tried my hand at digging Coal, and renewed a familiar acquaintance with the Pick.

It is as beautiful a vein of Coal as I ever worked; and if the navigation were but completed to this point, Exchange would soon be abundant in our midst.

B.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: I was present a few days ago at a discussion between Messrs. Bragg and Gilmer, candidates for the high office of Governor of North Carolina—and the discussion convinced me of one fact: that the practice of candidates for Governor canvassing the State is not only demoralizing to the public and degrading to the candidates, but perfectly useless and unnecessary.

When I went into the house where they were, Gov. Bragg was speaking—he was streaming wet with perspiration, without either vest, cravat or shirt collar, a hole torn in his coat, and a flabby yellow handkerchief stuck close under his left arm, which ever and anon he drew forth and passed across his face and then restored to its position. His appearance was calculated to inspire any thing but respect for the exalted station to which he has been raised in the government of a great State. But if his appearance and deportment were such as not to inflate the minds of North Carolinians with State pride, his speech was painfully humiliating. Instead of a thorough, open, manly advocacy of great principles, and a Statesmanlike vindication of the policy and practices of a great and powerful party, which has the entire control of the Executive Departments of the general and State governments, it was a tissue of low demagogue partisan slang; a mere repetition of what you read every week in bitter political newspapers.

After the Governor had finished his speech, Mr. Gilmer rose, and, if possible, exceeded him in demagogueism and political clap-trap. After it was all over, and no man's opinion changed, the candidates both went down to make themselves familiar and to refresh themselves with a drink with their friends.

Now if these two candidates had remained at home, we would have been disposed to look up to them as pure and undefiled gentlemen, the character of either of whom would have sustained the reputation of our dear old State. But when we see them exhibit themselves for the amusement of the crowd, in a low, dirty scramble, which would be a disgrace to a contest for the office of district constable, and hear them call each other *"puppy,"* (which they did by inuendo,) all *respect* for them is gone, and with it goes much of our attachment to our native State.

We are told that all this is done in obedience to the voice of the people, and *"vox populi, vox dei."* Now, this is not the voice of any God worshipped in my Church. His voice is, "As a mad man who casteth fire brands, arrows and death, so is the man that deceiveth his neighbor, and saith, am I not in sport?"

I wish to see the practice discontinued.

K. N.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—Gentlemen:—As you were prevented from attending the Examination of the students of this young and flourishing Institution, permit me to furnish a brief account of the Commencement Exercises for the information of your distant readers. There being no graduating class, the time was consumed in a careful examination of the students. On Tuesday morning, after religious exercises, classes in the Preparatory and Collegiate Departments were examined in Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, Geography, Quackinboss on Composition, Latin (Cæsar) and English Analysis. At night, at the Presbyterian Church, the Annual Sermon before the students was preached by the Rev. Adam Gilchrist. A more appropriate, able and powerful discourse, we have seldom listened to. Never was the Rev'd speaker more happy, and a more attentive audience is seldom seen. The Church was crowded to overflowing.

On Wednesday, classes in Eng. Grammar, Arithmetic, Philosophy of Natural History, French and Algebra, were examined. At the close of the exercises the following Compositions were read by their fair authors, (except those read by the Principal, for those who were too timid to undertake the task,) viz:

1. Miss F. Munroe,—The Beauties of Nature.
2. " H. V. Lane,—Woman's Rights.
3. " V. A. Arey,—Music.
4. " E. Cook,—What I want.
5. " J. E. Steel,—The Secret of Happiness.
6. " A. Campbell,—Rural Life.
7. " M. S. Lane,—Female Education.

At night a large and deeply interested audience listened to the eloquent address of Col. Mullins of S. C. After the highly appropriate notice you have taken of it, it is needless to add more.

On Thursday, the classes in Geography, Grammar, Algebra, Geometry, Physiology, and Latin, were examined, after which the following compotions were read, viz:

1. Miss M. J. Thomson,—A Visit to the Land of Nod.
2. " M. L. O'Hanlon,—Young America.
3. " A. Hartman,—Visions from Life.
4. " A. L. Lilly,—The grandeur of Nature.
5. " E. A. Pearce,—What the Sunbeams saw.
6. " L. F. McLean,—The Close of School.

The Principal closed the Exercises with a short extemporaneous address, which brought tears from many eyes.

At night a Concert was given by the young ladies, which was numerously attended.

Thus ended the first Scholastic year of this School, under circumstances highly gratifying to its friends and patrons. We speak the common sentiment of those who witnessed the exercises, when we say, that the Examination gave the strongest assurances of the fidelity and ability of the Faculty and the progress of the Students. Too much could hardly be said in commendation of the compositions. Few graduating classes have evinced more talent and taste than these members of the first and Sophomore classes, who were until entering this Institution, entirely unpracticed in composition.

We shall attempt no eulogy of the Institution,—it needs none. But every attendant must have been struck with the care with which the students had been instructed, and the prominence given to the elementary and solid branches. In music, painting and drawing, the students did well.

The selection of all the ministers of the place as a Visiting Committee was a happy suggestion. How lovely the sight, to see clergymen of different creeds mingling together, deeply interested in the cause of education, and the proper training of youth; evincing a common concern for the prosperity and success of an Institution in which all interests are blended. Long may the *"Fayetteville Female High School"* have such fosterfathers. Its first year has been crowned with signal success; may its numbers be doubled the next.

AN OBSERVER.

July 18, 1856.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Celebration of the 4th of July, at the Coleman's Mills, Richmond County, N. C.

A National salute was fired at sun rise. The people assembled. The procession was formed by D. A. Green, Marshal of the day, and marched to the grove. The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was read by J. A. Baldwin, Esq. The National Declaration by J. H. Forbis. The Orations were delivered by Maj. Sanders M. Ingram and O. H. Dockery, Esq. Many remarked that they had listened to those gentlemen before, but had never heard them with so much pleasure as on the present occasion.

The day was lovely, and the scenery of the Pee Dee grand and imposing. Nature has "thrown together along the banks of this noble stream, a wild assemblage of rocks and mountains." The Grassy Islands commence just below the mouth of Little River, and extend about twenty miles down the River. They are bold and abrapt, and when the river is high are dangerous. The rocks along the river, rise to an elevation of some sixty or a hundred feet, and the country from the River rises into hills and mountains, which resemble loaves of sugar. This, too, is Revolutionary ground. Many a skirmish had been fought between the inhabitants of these mountains and the Tories during the Revolution. The scenes of the Revolution were vividly portrayed by the speakers—a contrast drawn between the scenes of the Revolution and the present time. They spoke of the bloody scenes that would follow in case of a dissolution of the Union, and urged the importance of maintaining the Union. The day and the occasion brought joy to our hearts, and the celebration at Coleman's Mills will long be remembered.

A SPECTATOR.

Hymenial.—Hon. Thomas Gotee, of Indiana, who is nearly 70 years of age, was recently married, after remaining a widower just two months.

SMALL NOTES.—The Greensborough Patriot copies our call for a repeal of the small note law, and adds,—

"We heartily concur in the views and suggestions expressed in the above extract. In three-fourths of the States small notes are legally issued and circulated. The arguments against small notes are, that the poor and laboring classes are saved from loss by broken banks, and gold and silver are circulated in greater abundance. But we hold that paper money should be and can be placed on a basis so safe, that its redemption would be sure. This done, there is no objection to small notes that would not apply to large. The suppression of small notes increases the amount of gold and silver in the pockets of the people, it is true; so, also, the suppression of all paper money would make a further increase; but the overthrow of all paper that specie may be more abundant, is too much for any old fogy short of Spain, Cuba or Mexico.

"Paper money is the commercial lever of this country, and small notes or small paper money is the mechanical lever. A large portion of all industrial pursuits are carried on, on borrowed money, paper money particularly. Small notes for the payment of laborers and mechanics, are easily borrowed. The precious metals never were, are not, nor ever will be freely loaned. Take, for instance, a manufacturing village,—if small notes are the currency, the banks loan freely to pay off hands. If small notes are prohibited, no loans are made, for the large notes would be returned for change. Bicknell's Reporter supposes that should small notes be suppressed in New England, New York and some other States, at least 50 per cent. of their industrial pursuits would dry up in less than five years.

"Virginia and North Carolina in their mineral wealth, and business pursuits generally, have an interest that might be as successfully stimulated by small notes as are the manufacturing and mechanical pursuits of the Northern States.

"We concur fully with our cotemporary of the Observer, that the law of the last session ought to have been entitled, "an act to prevent the circulation of newspapers within the State of North Carolina," for how are their subscribers at a distance to pay up without 1's and 2's? For this and other reasons, we unite with that print in demanding the repeal of the obnoxious and "senseless law" referred to."

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

HALIFAX, July 15.

The Cunard steamer Niagara arrived here this evening from Liverpool, with dates to the 5th inst.

The political news by this arrival is unimportant. The accounts of the grain crop are generally favorable.

England.—There is a much better impression prevailing respecting the chances of an amicable settlement of the existing difficulties between England and the United States; and the good effects of this feeling are manifest in the finance and trade.

The London papers say that negotiations between England and the United States for settlement of the existing difficulties were resumed on Monday the 30th ult., under circumstances justifying the belief that they are already in train towards an amicable adjustment.

Mr. Baillie in the House of Commons asked Lord Palmerston whether Mr. Dallas had full power to settle the Central American dispute. Whether he had any other than those of his predecessor, Mr. Buchanan.

Lord Palmerston replied that it was understood that Mr. Dallas had full powers; but Mr. Buchanan had no power whatever to entertain that subject.

The Bank of England has made no further reduction in the rate of interest.

Liverpool, Friday Evening, July 4th.—Cotton.—Prices have advanced 1-16 a 1-18. Sales of the week 70,000 bales, including 15,000 bales taken on speculation and 13,000 bales for export. New Orleans middling 6¾. The market closed quietly. Stock, exclusive of shipboard, 699,000 bales including 570,000 bales of American cotton.

Breadstuffs.—Prices are a shade lower with a small speculative demand.

The weather has been favorable for agricultural purposes and wheat has declined 2d., flour 1s., (chiefly on the lower grades) and corn 1s.

Money Market.—The market is unchanged. Consols for money are quoted at 95¾ a 95¾. American Stocks are higher. United States Stocks have advanced.

Bullion has increased in the Bank of England £655,000.

Secretary Dobbin, after two weeks' illness, has resumed his business at the Navy Department.

FROM THE WASHINGTON SENTINEL.

Southern Trade.—A movement is on foot at the North by which the South may carry on their commerce with the North intelligently—that is, that the South shall be made acquainted with the names of those who respect their rights, and the names of those who seek to oppress the South, and rob her of her interest in the public domain.

It would certainly be more agreeable to the people in the South in all their dealings to give a preference to men who propose to deal justly with them, in the important matters of State and individual rights, over those who avow a purpose to deny their rights.

It would seem very natural that the first class would deal with them more fairly and honestly than the second class, which is avowedly inimical to the interests of the South.

BOSTON, July 16.

Fugitive Slave Excitement in Boston.—Joseph Williams, a fugitive slave from Mobile, who had secreted himself on board the Brig Growler, which arrived here to-day, jumped overboard while the Captain was attempting to secure him, but was secured again, when the "Vigilance Committee" getting wind of the affair, got out a writ of *habeas corpus*. Judge Bigelow is now hearing the case amid much excitement.

SECOND DESPATCH.

BOSTON, July 16, P. M.—As no claimant appeared for Williams, the escaped slave, the Judge told him to go free, amidst great applause from the crowd assembled in and about the Court House. Williams was then hurried off by his friends, and sent by the first train to Canada. The affair caused much excitement in the city.

It is matter of common report that the friends of Mr. Buchanan are negotiating the purchase of one of our morning journals, (the Times,) which is at present sailing under the flag of Col. Fremont. The proprietors of the paper in question ask $200,000, the buyers offer $170,000. About $140,000 cash, it is further said, has already been raised, but whether the negotiation will result in the purchase or not it is unsafe to say.

Letter from N. Y.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 15.

The American State Council met to-day and ratified the nomination of Fremont and Johnson. The attendance was very thin.

The Fillmore men withdrew before the Council proceeded to business.

SPEECH OF MR. BROOKS.

After the vote of 121 to 92, on the resolution to expel Mr. Brooks, he rose to address the House, and after saying a few words, Mr. Giddings objected to his proceeding. Various members from the North appealed to Giddings to withdraw his objection, but he refused. His conduct was pronounced by Northern members "a gross violation of courtesy and decency." Finally, Giddings yielded to the importunities of his friends.

Members now crowded round Mr. Brooks, and intensely interested spectators in the galleries leaned over to hear him.

Mr. Brooks said Mr. Sumner uttered a slander on his State and venerable relative who was absent. Not content with this, he published a libel on his State and blood. Whoever insulted South Carolina insulted him, and he stood ready at all times, humbly and modestly, as her son, to perform his duty. He should have forfeited his self respect and the good opinion of his countrymen, if he had permitted the offence to pass unpunished. It was a personal affair, and in taking redress into his own hands, he meant no disrespect to the Senate or to the House, nor did he mean disrespect to Massachusetts. He was aware of his personal responsibility. He incurred it, and was prepared to meet it. He knew he was amenable to the laws, which offered the same protection to every citizen, whether a member of Congress or in the private walks of life. He did not believe he could be punished by a Court of law and by the majority of the House at the same time. If he had committed a breach of privilege he was answerable to the Senate, which had no right to present him to the House for punishment. The question not only involved him and his friends, but the whole House. If the consequences were confined to himself, he would be prepared to meet them here or elsewhere. Others must not suffer for him. He had felt more for his friends, Messrs. Edmundson and Keitt, than himself. They are blameless. Each has proved a friend who "sticketh closer than a brother." When, he remarked, the people of the great North speak of me as a bad man, they will do me the justice to say that a blow from me at this time would be followed by revolution, and they know it.—(applause, seemingly confined to the galleries.)—but no act of mine shall favor revolution. I am not willing to see the Constitution wounded through me. He would say to the House that the axe uplifted over him may fall on them. He had only to say he could not retain his seat consistently with his self-respect and rights under the Constitution. During this very session, a member from Pennsylvania charged a colleague with an attempt at bribery. Where were the proceedings in that case? By passing it in silence, the House has declared bribery is excusable, but simple assault and battery is not. He spoke of Massachusetts as being in rebellion against the laws and Constitution of the United States, while sitting in judgment on him, and demanding his expulsion without a hearing. He had never been called to order, nor had he offended any officer, yet a vote had been taken to-day transmitting him to posterity as unworthy of a seat here, because of disorderly behavior—and in this connection he spoke of Mr. Pennington as the prosecutor, as the "thumb paper," the "Falstaffian member," &c., for which the Speaker called him to order. Mr. Brooks said that Mr. Pennington charged that the assault was murderous, and that with a bludgeon. I had attempted to kill Mr. Sumner. My friend from Massachusetts, over there, has a pretty good sized stick. I would thank him to raise it and submit it to the inspection of the gentleman from New Jersey. (Mr. DeWitt, the gentleman alluded to, held up his stick for a moment.—Laughter.) Now, that stick is double the size of the one used by me. (Mr. Trafton here rose and asked that the disorder in the galleries be quieted, or that they be cleared—hisses from the galleries.)

The Speaker said if the disturbance was continued he would give that order.

Mr. Jones (Tenn.)—Why, I did not hear any up there just now.

Mr. Brooks, looking up.—If I have friends in the galleries, I desire them to be quiet. He then continued,—"If I desired to kill the Senator from Massachusetts, why did I not do it? You all admit that I had it in my power. Let me tell the gentleman from New Jersey, that expressly to prevent taking life, I used an ordinary cane presented by a friend in Baltimore. I went to the Senate deliberately. I hesitated whether I should use a horsewhip or a cowhide, but knowing that the strength of the Senator from Massachusetts was superior to mine, I thought he might wrest it from me. If he had, I might have done what I should have regretted the remainder of my life.

A Voice—He would have killed him.

Mr. Brooks resuming, said—"Ten days ago, foreseeing what the action of the House would be, my resignation was put into the hands of the Governor of South Carolina." Mr. Brooks replied to several members who had said hard things of him, including Mr. Comins, quoting the remark that "Massachusetts would take her own time for the remedy"—but he would never plead the statute of limitations against the wrath of that State. He quoted from Mr. Woodruff's speech so strongly condemnatory of his conduct, saying he thought a gentleman uttering such sentiments "a foeman worthy of his steel," and related in the language of his friend Col. Savage, how Mr. Woodruff declined meeting Mr. Brooks in the manner recognized by gentlemen.

The narration caused much laughter. He said to Mr. Woodruff, Go, little wretch, there is room enough in this world for you and me. In his judgment, the cock that crows and will not fight, is despised even by hens and pullets (laughter). Alluding to the remark of James Watson Webb, which had been quoted, that the act of assault deserved death on the spot, he said if those who endorsed that sentiment wished to play the game of chivalry, let them, with their whole Republican crew, come and take the life which they say is forfeited. If his opponents were satisfied with the present state of the case, he was. He returned thanks to his friends, especially to good Northern Democrats and gentlemen who had the manhood to stand up, not forgetting John Scott Harrison. Some gentlemen, he believed, had voted against him, contrary to their wishes, but were operated upon by outside pressure; and he spoke in commendation of those who gave their votes without indulging in vilification.

He concluded by saying, Mr. Speaker, I announce to you and to the House I am no longer a member of the Thirty-fourth Congress.

Confusion, hisses and applause followed, during which Mr. Brooks retired.

WASHINGTON, July 15th.

Dayton's Letter of Acceptance.—The Hon Wm. Dayton's letter of acceptance has been published. He says he deprecates all sectional issues, but the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the consequent extension of slavery, has forced these issues upon us; and that section of the country presenting these issues must be responsible for the result. He fully endorses the Black Republican platform.

SUPREME COURT

The following decisions have been delivered since our last report:

By NASH, C. J. In Lamb v. Swain, from Randolph, affirming the judgment. Also, in State to use of Cate v. Thompson, from Orange, judgment reversed and judgment for defendant. Also, in Cotton v. Davis, from Chatham, *venire de novo*. Also, in Bevan v. Byrd, from New Hanover; *venire de novo*. Also, in Cotton v. Rankin, from New Hanover, *venire de novo*. Also, in Lowe v. Carter, in equity, from Rockingham.

By PEARSON, J. Bank of Cape Fear v. Wright, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v. Johnson, from Sampson, declaring that there is error in arresting judgment. Also, in Russell v. Saunders, from Onslow, directing the Superior Court to affirm the judgment and issue a procedendo. Also, in Carroll v. Hancock, from Pitt, affirming the interlocutory order. Also, in Lashley v. Lashley, from Orange, *venire de novo*. Also, in Patton v. Thompson, in equity, from Alamance.

By BATTLE, J. In Briley v. Bryan, from Pitt, affirming the judment. Also, in Taylor v. Gooch, from Warren; *venire de novo*. Also, in Eaton v. Gooch, from Stokes; judgment reversed and judgment for plaintiff. Also, in State v. Dean, from Guilford, judgment to be reversed and judgment for defendant. Also, in Woods v. Woods, in equity, from Orange, directing a reference.

Per Curiam.—Sustaining the exception in the matter of Whiting's representatives.

Raleigh Register.

The Crops.—Judging from what we hear, the crops of wheat, though thin in some places, is generally very good; and the corn crop was never more promising. Accounts we see in the papers lead to the belief that the wheat crop throughout the whole country, taking into consideration the greater amount sown, will largely exceed the product of any former year.

Hillsborough Recorder.

Dreadful Accident.—The Portsmouth *Transcript* learns that a dreadful accident occurred on the plantation of Dr. A. G. Dickie, near Smithfield, on Sunday night last. It seems that while some of the negroes were engaged in ordinary duties, a camphene lamp was upset, and the flames soon caught the clothes of four of the party, all of whom were burned to death and three others so badly injured that their condition is very critical. The kitchen in which the accident occurred was entirely consumed.

The Herbert Case.—Intelligence of the killing of the waiter Keating, at Washington, had been received in California. The San Francisco papers are very indignant at the disgrace brought upon the State by Mr. Herbert's conduct, and express their opinions upon his character and antecedents with great freedom. Mr. Gardener, who was his companion in the affray, and a witness on the trial, is also spoken of with much severity.

EQUITY SALES.

BY virtue of the Decree of the Court of Equity for Wake County, in the cause of *Catherine Roulhac and others, ex parte*, the subscriber will make the following sales of Real Estate, that is to say: in the town of Windsor in Bertie County, on the second Monday of August next, being the first day of Bertie County Court, a parcel of ground situate in Windsor and known in the plan of said town as lots No. 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, and 113, bounded by Granville Street, beginning eight feet from the store-house once owned by Solomon Cherry on said street, and running to Queen street; thence with Queen street to Raccoon branch; thence with said branch to Main or King street, thence down King street to within eight feet of said store; and thence around the store-house and eight feet from the same to the first station, so as not to include the said store-house, which was sold to Joseph B. G. Roulhac by Mr. Solomon Cherry—excepting thereout, however, a piece of ground lying on Queen street, including parts of the lots, No. 107, 108, 111 and 113, which the said Roulhac sold and conveyed to J. W. Cowan, and on which is situated the Odd Fellows' Hall. On the parts not conveyed to said Cowan is situated a good dwelling-house, formerly the mansion-house of said Roulhac, with the necessary offices and out-houses, and now in the occupation of T. H. Winston, Esq., as tenant. Also, at the same time and place, one equal undivided third part of a tract of land in Bertie County, bounded as follows: beginning at Rock Point on Roanoke river at a Cypress tree known as the Quarantine Cypress, at running the various courses of Roanoke river to the lower corner of Conihy Marsh, below W. H. Heckstall's Fish Shelter, and thence down the various courses of Roanoke river 155 poles, to John Armstead's corner; thence south 82 degrees west through the swamp to the easternmost or middle river; thence up the various courses thereof and the thoroughfare to Roanoke river at the first station, supposed to contain 230 acres—excepting out of the said boundaries a fishery sold to Bryan & Cooper on Conihy Marsh and in the possession of W. H. Heckstall, and excepting also out of the same one other fishery on Lost river, sold to Enoch Rayner: which last mentioned premises, with the exceptions aforesaid, were sold and conveyed by William Plummer, Esq., the Executor of the will of Stark Arm stead, deceased, to the said Roulhac and Messrs. John and Joseph Cooper, and has been occupied by them for some years as a fishery.

And on the premises in the city of Raleigh, on the third Monday of August next, being the first day of Wake County Court, the following houses and parcels of ground, namely: one parcel situate in the said city, and designated in the plan of the city as lots No. 34 and 35, bounded on the north by Cabarrus street; on the east by Fayetteville street; on the south by Lenoir street, and on the west by Salisbury street, which was sold and conveyed to said Joseph B. G. Roulhac by Lewis L. Williams, Jas. J. B. White and his wife Rebecca Lawrence S. Williams, and Joseph L. Williams and his wife Melinda. This is a most valuable lot, being a square in the city, containing two acres, more or less, having on it a large and valuable new mansion house of brick, with offices, kitchens, stables, and other buildings necessary or useful for an agreeable residence in the most eligible situation on Fayetteville street, with a good garden and large yards, containing a number of fine old oaks, a great variety of family roses and other ornamental shrubs, and green house, and with excellent water on the premises. Also, on the same day, another parcel of ground in the city of Raleigh, being part of a lot designated in the plan of the city, as No. 162, lying between the possessions of Wm. Thompson, Esq., and Mr. Thomas R. Fentress, on Fayetteville street, comprising forty-seven feet, fronting on said street, and extending eastwardly to Wilmington street in the rear, which was sold and conveyed to the said J. B. G. Roulhac, by Kenneth Rayner, Esq. and his wife, and on which there is a large and valuable store and brick house of two stories, recently erected, and containing two tenements or stores in the first story, with counting rooms in the rear, and lodging rooms and offices above, constituting one of the most valuable properties in the city.

The terms of the sales prescribed in the decree, are that they shall be made on a credit of one and two years from the day of sale, in equal instalments, secured by bonds with two or more good sureties, bearing interest from the days of sale respectively. The decree also vests the power in the subscriber to make the sales by private contract, subject to the approval of the court, and in such parcels as may be deemed most advantageous to those concerned: and he invites proposals either for the whole or in parcels as may suit purchasers until the days of sale.

The subscriber will attend in person to the sales in Raleigh. He will endeavor also to do so at Windsor, but in case of his absence, Mr. Thomas E. Fanning and Mr. Joseph Cooper, of Bertie, are authorized to act for him in the sale of the Windsor property, and Mr. Fanning alone in the sale of Mr. Roulhac's said share of the land and fishery on Roanoke.

THOMAS RUFFIN,
Commissioner, &c.

July 15, 1856. 23-6

CASTOR OIL.

FAST India Castor Oil in bottles, of superior quality, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE

July 17. 22-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 21, 1856.

BRAGG AND GILMER—*Canvassing the State.*—We have had some hesitation in publishing the article of our "K. N." friend on the practical operation of the system of canvassing the State by the candidates for Governor. This hesitation arose from the thought that the discussion in this place did not present *quite* so disgusting or demoralizing an aspect, at least to our eyes, as it did to him at the place where he heard them. We did not think the candidates were so *altogether* demagogues in their speeches here. And then, at this place, Bragg's "flabby yellow handkerchief" had actually become white, and the hole in his coat—(we don't refer to his political coat, which is full of holes,)—had been mended. Besides, *when he began to speak,* he certainly had on a clean shirt; though it looked slightly the worse for wear before he got through. In other respects, we confess that his appearance was not exactly in keeping with the high office which he holds, being very accurately described by K. N.

Seriously, the present leaning of our minds is to the conclusion at which our correspondent has arrived. We have heretofore favored the practice of canvassing. There was a vast deal of information diffused among the people, and oftentimes among those who received it in no other way. The people were awakened to a proper appreciation, and aroused to a full exercise, of the great right of suffrage. Then there was something pleasant, and conformable to the nature of our institutions, in the familiar personal intercourse between rulers and people. And the people were made to feel that they had a claim on their officer, and the officer that he was directly amenable to the people.

Such were some of our thoughts in the earlier periods of the canvassing system. We confess that they have somewhat changed of late.

One of the strongest objections to the system is the fact that no man, however elevated in character, however distinguished for intellectual gifts, however entitled by faithful public services, or however popular, can ever be Governor of the State, under this system, unless he can speak, and speak fluently and well, with a slight—or great—touch of demagogueism. The office is necessarily almost confined to professional men—and to one class of them,—to lawyers,—whose business it is to speak.

The inadequacy of the salary to the support of the Governor and his family in Raleigh, almost confines the office to rich men. A long, tedious and expensive canvass, adds another burthen to this, and makes the office still less accessible to men of moderate means.

On the whole, we incline to favor a discontinuance of the practice.

"WHERE AM I TO GO?"—Said Daniel Webster, some years ago, in combating the idea that he had left or would leave the Whig party. Where am I to go? has been repeated by many a Whig within the last two years, in view of the formation of new organizations and the asserted demise of the Whig party. Our answer to all such anxious inquirers has been, *Go nowhere:* stand firm by your Whig principles, and by what remains of your Whig party. They have merited all your love and respect, and the time will come when they may be again as powerful for good as ever.

Akin to this is the inquiry of a distinguished Whig in a distant county, who, in writing to us a business, asks,—

"What can we do for Mr. Fillmore—the good, and great? Will we further the election of Fremont by voting for him, or cause an angry and corrupt contest in the House of Representatives? These questions have so filled me with anxiety that I do not know what is the course of duty."

Many Whigs have had similar doubts, and some, we regret to know, have gone over to Buchanan, if not to the Locofoco party, under the belief that Mr. Fillmore stands no chance, and that the contest will be between Fremont and Buchanan. This is a hasty conclusion; for in the confusion of parties, and the rapid succession of events and developments bearing on the question of the Presidency and the permanency of the Union, it is impossible to know, with any approach to certainty, what the next four months may bring forth, even to the total change of position and prospects of all parties.

We have but one answer to ourselves and to our Whig friends on this point: Follow your own convictions of right, and leave consequences to a higher Power. Whigs, and especially Southern Whigs, are bound to Mr. Fillmore by every feeling of admiration, respect, and gratitude. And they owe it to themselves, as well as to him, to give him a cordial support, no matter by what party he is brought forward. He has been true to the South, and to the country. Let us be true to him.

But there is another consideration which has not, we fear, been allowed its due weight. There are at the North many true National men, friends of Mr. Fillmore, who look to the Whigs of the South to sustain their favorite. Shall we sour these friends, shall we throw them off from us by the South, by ignoring the past services and present merits of their friend and ours—Millard Fillmore? In our opinion, it would be bad policy as well as great injustice, to do so. And to do it for what? To help into power again the party to which we are indebted for the downhill progress of all that is conservative and valuable in our institutions and government? To elevate to the Presidency the man of all others, who might, by doing justice himself, have removed the weight which bore down HENRY CLAY, and kept *him* out of the Presidential chair! Under the lights now before us, we cannot do this, and we earnestly implore our fellow Whigs not to do it.

The communication of "A Whig," being objectionable on the ground supposed by the author, has been disposed of as he requested.

CANDIDATES.—We learn that Col. Walter L. Steele is a candidate for the Senate in Richmond and Robeson, in opposition to Gen. Dockery, the nominee of the American party.

Col. B. S. Gaither is the "American Whig" candidate for the Senate in the District composed of Burke, McDowell and Caldwell counties. W. W. Avery, Esq., is the opposing candidate.

GIVING IN TAX LISTS.—It may be of interest to some of our readers to know, (for a contrary impression has prevailed to some extent,) that dividends on Cape Fear Bank Stock are not taxed, and therefore need not be given in for taxation. The second Proviso to the 11th section of the act of last session re-chartering the Bank, merely reserves to "any *future* Legislature" the right to tax the dividends.

The only taxes now paid are on the real estate of the bank, and 30 cents on each share of individual stock, and these are of course paid by the bank itself.

SMALL NOTES.—The Philadelphia Ledger, in copying some comments of ours on the small note decision of the Supreme Court, is kind enough to inform us, "outside barbarians," that bank notes are "not real money, and a gift by the banks to the people," but only the representative of money. This is a marvellous discovery, for which we might be duly thankful, if the Ledger had not been stupid enough, or mean enough, to attribute to us such nonsensical ideas as it thus contradicts.

We would be really thankful if the Ledger could prove that every body prefers coin to these small notes, (particularly those who have to remit small amounts by mail,) and that there is plenty of small coin to take the place of small notes if they were out of the way. Satisfy the public that these assertions are true, (which we think the Ledger will find to be a difficult job,) and there would be no desire for the repeal of our anti-small note law, even though it was put through the Legislature without the knowledge of nine-tenths of the members, and against the wishes of nine-tenths of the people.

SELLING A FREE NEGRO.—We learn from the Asheborough Bulletin, that Lewis Parks and William Parks, brothers, of Randolph county, were arrested a few days ago for selling a free negro to Mr. March of Davie county for $650 and a carriage worth $450. The negro had previously, for the consideration of a gold watch, bound himself to Lewis Parks for 99 years. When March discovered the facts he went to Randolph and demanded re-payment. Failing to refund, the brothers were committed to jail. After two days in jail they satisfied Mr. March and were discharged. They are still liable to a criminal prosecution. Lewis Parks is a Baptist preacher, previously of fair reputation.

CROPS.—The Richmond Whig gives bad accounts of the growing corn and tobacco crops in that State.

In this part of North Carolina, we learn that the corn and cotton are very promising.

POLITICS AND CROPS.—A letter from Montgomery county says,—

"Politics are warming up a little in this section. John S. Chambers, Esq., and Doctor Crump are the American candidates for the House of Commons. The old line Whigs will unanimously, I think, go for Fillmore, provided there is no candidate brought out by the party.

"Crops look better in this County, especially in this neighborhood, than has been known for years. Cotton never looked better."

VIRGINIA WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—This Convention, held last week, was large and respectable. About 50 counties were represented by 175 to 180 Delegates.

The Convention was unanimous in favor of Mr. Fillmore for President. It also recommended a National Whig Convention at Baltimore, on the 3d Wednesday of September next.

The resolutions do not mention or allude to Donelson, the K. N. candidate for Vice President.

CORRUPTION, AND PLUNDER OF THE TREASURY.—There seems to be no reason to doubt that the government has been swindled out of very large sums, by the corrupt contrivance of some of the employees in the Departments at Washington, who were bought up by the contractors on public buildings, in Washington and elsewhere. As a committee of Congress is now engaged in investigating the subject, we shall no doubt have some of the facts, at least, in an authentic shape. Mr. Young, the architectural clerk of the Treasury department, is said to have absconded.

From the statements of Mr. Ball of Ohio, in his speech on the subject, we learn that the original estimate of the cost of the enlargement of the Capitol was $2,675,000. But $2,700,000 have already been expended, and it is supposed that from two to three millions more will be required. Mr. Ball mentioned various fraudulent items which had tended to swell this cost so enormously.

THEY LEFT THEIR COUNTRY FOR THEIR COUNTRY'S GOOD.—We have heretofore stated that Senator Bigler of California has been notified by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco that he must not return to that State. And now we see that the same notice has been served on Mr. Herbert, Representative from that State. These persons were no doubt elected by means of the fraudulent ballot boxes, with false bottoms and sides, which have recently been discovered in San Francisco.

A Curious Fact.—It seems of the ninety-one counties in Indiana, the inhabitants of eighty can leave home in the morning, go to Indianapolis by railroad, attend to business there from two to eight hours, and return home the same evening.

It is a further curious fact, that these rail roads were built by the public lands, belonging in part to North Carolina.—*Observer.*

Among the distinguished visitors at the Federal metropolis is the Hon. Edward Stanly, now of San Francisco, and formerly a member of the House from North Carolina. He looks admirably well, and has been warmly welcomed by a host of personal friends of all parties here.—*Star.*

CONGRESS.

In Executive session of the Senate, on Wednesday, it is understood that the list of appointments to supply the places of those relieved from command by the action of the late Naval Board, was discussed. After a warm debate Messrs. Pendergrast and Nicholson were confirmed as Captains. This was considered indicative that the whole list would be confirmed, notwithstanding the passage of the bill by that body, providing for the restoration of such old officers as pass the examination of the New Board.

On Thursday, Mr. Toombs introduced a bill to the effect that the action of the late Naval Board in the case of Lieut. Bartlett was unconstitutional and consequently void. In Executive session the whole list of Naval appointments was confirmed.

On Friday, a bill was reported to provide for the compulsory pre-payment of postage on all printed matter.

In the House of Representatives on Wednesday, Mr. Keitt defended South Carolina from the charges of Messrs. Sumner, Burlingame and others, and vindicated her historical fame. In regard to the Sumner assault he knew it would be made unless Mr. Sumner apologized, but he was ignorant of the time and place. At the conclusion of his remarks he resigned his seat, stating that his resignation had before been sent to the Governor of South Carolina.

On Thursday, the Illinois election case was under consideration but no action was had.

On Friday, the House voted that Mr. Allen, (Loco,) is not entitled to the seat he fills from Illinois; that Mr. Archer, the contestant, is not entitled to it; and that the seat is vacant.

Nothing of interest in either House on Saturday.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—We were misled, on Thursday, by the telegraphic accounts in the Baltimore Patriot, as to the vote in the House of Commons, on the motion to censure the Ministry for its conduct on the Enlistment question. The following is a more full and correct account, by which it would seem, that whilst the Ministry were *not* censured, a good feeling was generally manifested towards the United States:—

Mr. Moore moved in the House of Commons that the conduct of her Majesty's Government in the differences that have arisen between them and the United States, on the question of enlistment, have not entitled them to the approbation of the House.

The Attorney General defended the Government, and said the United States dispatches had not been such as might have been expected from a nation anxious to preserve friendly relations with England.

Sir N. Thesiger supported the motion and contended that the British agents had violated equally the law of the United States and of nations.

Mr. Baillie declared that England was dishonored by her attempts to seduce the citizens of the United States from their allegiance.

Sir Geo. Grey asked the House if they could venture to condemn the Government, after they had stopped the enlistment, even on British ground, rather than give offence to the United States.

Sir J. Walsh said that by not dismissing Mr. Dallas, the British Government confessed that they had done wrong, and their defence rested upon special pleading.

Mr. Milner Gibson complained that Lord Clarendon's conduct was insulting toward the United States, and the people of America should be made aware that the British people did not support their minister therein.

Mr. Baxter believed there was nothing for a vote of censure, although there were points in Lord Clarendon's conduct that no one could defend.

Mr. Gladstone contended that the good will of the United States had been conciliated. The most blameable feature in the matter was, he said, the concealment observed towards the United States Government, and for this Lord Clarendon and Mr. Crampton were equally to blame.

The Solicitor General attacked Mr. Gladstone, and thought the United States Government ought to have arrived at a different conclusion than they did.

Sir J. Pakington eulogised Mr. Gladstone and said the House dare not shrink from the discussion, in this a crisis of no ordinary magnitude.

Lord Palmerston replied at length, defending his conduct, and denying that deception had been practised toward the United States or that their laws had been violated.

Mr. McGregor here attempted to address the House but was coughed down.

The House then divided on the motion for censure, and the Government was sustained by 194 majority.

CONSISTENCY OF THE FANATICS.—The northern higher law madmen are furiously opposed to the fugitive slave law, and as furiously opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and clamorous for its restoration. They do not appear to have discovered that the Missouri Compromise law itself contained a provision for the restoration of fugitive slaves. The following is the 8th section of that law:—

"And be it further enacted, That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby forever prohibited. Provided always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed, in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid."

The abolitionists want this Compromise law restored. Would they perform their part of the Compromise if it were? Would they restore the fugitive slaves? Did they do it whilst the law was in force? Not they! Yet they would expect the South faithfully to fulfil its part of the compact.

The Secretary of the Navy left Washington yesterday for the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, Va., where the condition of his health makes it necessary that he should sojourn for a short season.

MR. GILMER'S APPOINTMENTS.

Troy, Montgomery	"	July 22d.
Albemarle, Stanly	"	July 23d.
Wadesborough, Anson	"	July 24th.
Monroe, Union	"	July 25th.
Charlotte, Mecklenburg	"	July 26th.

STRANGE DOINGS.—There is a controversy between the up-town Trustees, and the down-town Trustees, of the old John street Methodist Church in New York. It has been in the Courts for years, and being finally decided, the parties that lost, hired a gang of bullies, in red shirts, to go into the church on Saturday afternoon, to keep possession all Sunday, and thus prevent the other party from worshipping there. These fellows drank, and sung, and played cards, all Srturday afternoon and night. But in the morning, a strong force of the opposing party got in through the windows, and after a fight drove the bullies out, when they had the usual religious services!

Does this come of Sharpe's rifle preachers?

HORRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Collision with a Sunday School Excursion Train—Thirty-Nine Lives Lost, and Sixty-Nine Wounded—A Number of Bodies Consumed by Fire—heart-rending scenes, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.

A terrible accident occurred on the North Pennsylvania Railroad this morning to an excursion train containing the Sunday school of St Michael's Church.

The excursion train contained eleven hundred children, parents and teachers. The trains came in collision at a curve near Fort Washington, with the down train; the latter was going very slowly. The excursion train was going very rapidly endeavoring to reach the stopping place. Both the locomotives were crushed and three cars of the excursion train, together with those that were consumed by fire. A number were crushed beneath the ruins so that extrication was impossible.

The names of the killed are as follows: Rev. Daniel Sheridan, chorister of the church; Hugh Campbell, Barry Kelly, James McIntire, John Dogan, Edward Hall, Jno. Rivers, James Hickey, Wm. Barnard, Henry Harris, Mary McLain, Catharine McBurk, Ellen Clark, Sarah McGrugan, Catharine McGrugan, Kate McGirr, John Brady, Margaret Meaney, John McGuire, James Carney and Henry Harrison, the engineer of the up train.

The total killed is 39 and the number wounded 69.

The scene of the disaster is fourteen miles from the city, in the neighborhood of two curves, so that approaching trains cannot be seen five hundred yards distant. When the locomotives came together they rose on end, the fire boxes of each nearly touching, and fell over across the road. The fire being scattered about the wreck, the first excursion car soon caught fire, and the flames rapidly communicated to the two others piled up upon it. The most extraordinary efforts were made to extricate the unfortunate mutilated beings who were crushed amid the wreck rending the air with their dying groans.

Many of these poor beings were still alive when the flames reached them, and thus suffered as it were a double death.

A number of physicians from the city and from Germantown were early in attendance, doing all within their power to aid the sufferers.

Two fire engines from Chesnut Hill came to the spot, and after working for several hours the fire was extinguished, and the human remains were removed. Nineteen burned bodies were removed to the blacksmith shop—three supposed to be females. Under another shed were placed eight other bodies, so charred by the flames as to defy recognition.

An immense crowd was attracted to the spot from the surrounding sections of country; many friends of the excursionists walked from the city, and others proceeded thither in every description of vehicle, which were made use of in bringing the wounded and dead to the city.

William Vansawen, the conductor of the down train, driven to desperation by the calamity, committed suicide by swallowing arsenic.

William Lee, the engineer of the same train, has been arrested and committed for examination.

10 P. M.—All the remains of the victims have been gathered up and brought to the city. Twenty-seven bodies have not been recognized. They are mostly burned so as to defy recognition.

The Philadelphia Bulletin says:

Eleven bodies of men and women, and two children, were burned to death in one car. The names are unknown. They were caught under the side of one of the cars, and roasted alive.

The most horrible sight of all was that of the burning cars—for in a few moments after the collision, the fire spread rapidly through the burning remnants, and burning roasted to death nineteen men, women and children. The groans and shouts of the wounded, and those held by the legs and arms to the burning wreck, were of a character to appal the bravest heart.

A row of men was at once formed and buckets used to extinguish the flames, but they were unsuccessful. A large number of persons were taken from the wreck slightly bruised, who made hair-breadth escapes from being burned to death.

The farmers in the vicinity rendered every assistance in their power, except one man, who demanded ten dollars for a wagon to go a mile for a physician.

As the train of baggage cars sent up from the city approached the spot, the scene beggared all description; some from the city who had friends on the excursion, jumped out before the train stopped, and sought their friends, who too often were dead or horribly mutilated. Their shrieks would mingle with the dying. Men left their work for miles around, and came to the spot and rendered all the assistance in their power. Many were helping to remove the locomotive, under which were many bodies: the heat was so intense that it was almost impossible to render any assistance to those in the ruins.

BUFFALO, July 17.

Steamer Burnt and Loss of Life.—The steamer "Northern Indiana" took fire at 11 o'clock this morning on her passage to Toledo, and was burnt to the water's edge. A large number of passengers were taken off by vessels that went to her aid, but fifteen to twenty known to be on board are missing. The names of the lost cannot be ascertained.

KINGSTON, Canada, July 18.

Another Terrible Disaster—Twelve Lives Lost.—The propeller Tinto was burnt yesterday, off Windmill Point. Twelve lives were lost, including the captain and a female.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

Minister to Mexico.—John Forsyth and Walker Fearne, both of Alabama, have been nominated minister and Secretary of Legation to Mexico. Gen. Gadsden has been recalled.

Election of Officers.—Capt. John L. Cantwell having resigned his commission as Captain of the Wilmington Light Infantry, a meeting of the Company was held on the 18th inst., and the following gentlemen elected officers:

1st Lieut. Wm. L. DeRosset, Captain.
2d Lieut. L. B. Frambert, 1st Lieutenant.
3d Lieut. J. R. London, 2d Lieutenant.
J. W. Giles, 3d Lieutenant.

Wil. Herald.

BOSTON, July 18.

The Whigs of Massachusetts.—The Whig State Central Committee have issued an address, recommending to the Whigs of Massachusetts to avoid committing themselves at present to either of the candidates nominated for the Presidency, and urging a thorough organization with the view of hereafter concentrating their strength, if it shall be found necessary, upon that one who shall appear least objectionable to their principles. The address closes with an averment that the first great Whig principle is unwavering fidelity to the Union and the Constitution.

NEW YORK, July 15.

Sad State of Affairs at San Francisco—Arrival of Notorious Characters.—Passengers by the Gerge Law give a more deplorable account of affairs in San Francisco, than we read in the journals of that city. Trade of nearly all descriptions was at a dead stand. Capitalists had grown timid, and many of them were sending their wealth out of the country, apprehensive that the sort of law and order maintained by the Vigilance Committee, would eventually have to succumb to anarchy, rendering both life and property unsafe. The fortnight elapsing previous to the departure of the steamer, had been the dullest experienced for many months. Nearly all the merchants were members of the Vigilance Committee, and the most of their time was devoted to their proceedings.

Two or three of the notorious characters expelled by the Vigilance Committee came passengers by the George Law, and were received with open arms by friends of the same kidney. Your readers need not feel at all surprised if they should hear of any quantities of murders, robberies, assaults, &c., &c., committed in the city of New York within the next thirty days.

Hot Subject for the Season.—The following advertisement, signed by the pastor, appeared in a Worcester (Mass.) paper last week:

Notice.—By particular request, there will be a meeting at the Wesleyan Church in Leicester, on Pleasant street, at 5 o'clock, P. M., Sunday, July 13th.* Subject:—*Hell-Fire and Politics.*

MARRIED,

In Newberne, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Chaffin, Mr. ALEXANDER TOOMER, formerly of Wilmington, to Miss SARAH CURTIS, of Blunt's Creek, Beaufort County.

In Ashborough, 15th inst., by John White, Esq., Mr. ALFRED BULLA to Miss ELLIOTT B. LYNDON.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 21.

BACON—	13	a 14	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a	Cuba	45	a
CANDLES—F. F.	18	a 20	New Orleans	48	a 50
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS—	5½	a 5¾
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a 1	10
COFFEE—Rio	13	a 14	Tanners'	75 a 1	00
Laguira	14	a 15	SALT—		
St. Domingo	00	a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 50 a 1	60
COTTON—			Alum, bu.	0 00 a 0	00
Fair to Good	11 a 11½		SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.	9½ a 10		Flaxseed	1 25 a	
COTTON BAGGING—			Clov. r.prib.	12½ a	15
Gunny	18	a 20	SHOT—		
Dundee	18	a 00	Com.pr bag	2 25 a 0	00
Burlaps	00	a 00	Buck	2 25 a 0	00
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10	17	a 18	Peach Brandy	70 a 00	
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	50 a 60	
Brc. Sheetings	7½	a 8	N. C. Whiskey	35 a 40	
Osnaburgs	9½	a 10	Northern "	37 a 40	
FEATHERS—	35	a 40	N. E. Rum	60 a 65	
FLOUR—			Jamaica "	2 00 a 2	50
Family	6 00 a 6	75	Fr. Brandy	4 00 a 6	00
Superfine	6 10 a 6	25	American Gin	75 a	80
Fine	5 75 a 6	00	Holland "	1 50 a 2	00
Scratched	5 50 a 0	00	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf	13	a
Corn	70 a	75	Crushed	13	a 13½
Wheat	1 10 a 1	20	St. Croix	12	a 12½
Oats	40 a	00	Porto Rico	10½	a 11
Peas	75 a	80	New Orleans	10	a 11
Rye	75 a 0	00	TALLOW—	12	a 12
HIDES—Dry	10 a	00	TOBACCO—		
Green	4 a	5	Leaf	00 a 00	
IRON—			Manufactured	8 a 15	
Swedes, co. bar	a	6	WHITE LEAD-	$2½ a $2½	
Ditto, wide	a	7	WINDOW GLASS—		
English	0 a	5	8 x 10	$2½ a $2¾	
LARD—	0 a	12	10 x 12	$2¾ a 00	
LEAD—	8½ a	00	WOOL—	16 a 17	

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—no change to report.
Cotton—sales easily made for all good grades.
Flour—no material change.
Corn dull at highest figures.
Turpentine—Yellow Dip 1 85, Virgin 2 25. Spirits 30 to 30½.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin Turpentine 2 75, yellow 2 35, hard 1 30. Spirits quiet at 34. Rosin 1 15.

At New York, Southern Flour steady at 6 50 to 8 50. Southern Corn 61 to 70. Middling upland cotton has risen to 11½. Spirits Turpentine 37 to 38. Rosin 1 50.

Total receipts of cotton, 3,451,989 bales, against 2,709,160 last year. Increase 742,829.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Banks' Line. July 19, Str. Brothers and boat from Haywood and Harnett, with Flour, Corn, Staves, Spirits and Rosin for Fayetteville and Wilmington.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 18.—Brig P R Hichborn from Bermuda; Schr. Wide World fm New York.

A CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.

WISHING to remove, I offer for sale my entire Stock of HARDWARE, SADDLERY AND COACH MATERIALS at cost, in lots to suit purchasers. My stock being purchased from first hands is now offered at prices below those of the New York jobbing Houses. Merchants in the Town and country are invited to examine my Stock, as the present is a rare opportunity for bargains.

WILLIAM BOOTH.

July 25, 1856. 23-2t

Town papers copy once.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE Stock of Goods of James M. Terry, dec'd, consisting of Groceries, Liquors and Provisions, will be offered for sale on Monday, August 11th, 1856. Terms at sale. WM. R. LOVE, Adm'r.

July 21, 1856. 23-

WANTED,

100 LABORERS and 25 Mechanics to work on the Navigation of Deep River at Jones' Mill in Chatham County. Also, 5 or 6 good Stone Masons can get employment for 3 or 4 months. Apply soon to KIRKSEY, COTTON & BURNETT.

July 21, 1856. 23-6w

Town papers copy.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of changing my business, I offer for sale my PLANTATION on the east side of the Cape Fear River, three miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer and McKay lands, containing about 800 acres. This Farm is susceptible of the very highest improvement, and of being made one of the most beautiful and profitable Plantations in Cumberland county. On the Farm is a good mill seat.

My terms will be favorable and payments easy.

For particulars, apply to John D. Williams, Esq., Fayetteville, or address the subscriber at the Gulf. I will give possession the first of December next, if desired. L. J. HAUGHTON.

Gulf, July 17, 1856. 23tf

Argus copy.

NOTICE.

A GOOD Wagon and Team to hire out or sell on good terms. Apply to the subscriber.

J. C. BLOCKER.

July 17. 22-2tpd

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of STEEL & FULLER is dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to them are requested to settle before the 1st day of August, as I am anxious to close up the business. A. W. FULLER.

July 19, 1856. 23-3t

I have on hand a STOCK of GROCERIES, &c., which will be sold very low. A. W. F.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned at March Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of Miss Isabella Campbell, dec'd, notifies all persons indebted to the Estate to make payment; and all having claims to present them within the time prescribed by law. D. A. RAY, Executor

July 19, 1856. 23-2t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, February Term, 1856

John A. Gibson, James W. Gibson, Sarah Gibson, Wilburn Gibson, vs. Aaron Almond and wife Nancy, Dyson Gibson, Wm. B. Gibson, and Temple Gibson and wife Elizabeth.

Petition to sell Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Aaron Almond and wife Nancy, Dyson Gibson Wm. B. Gibson, Temple Gibson and wife Elizabeth, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiffs' bill, otherwise, judgment pro confesso will be taken against them and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Jas. L. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office in Troy, the last Monday in February, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence. JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.

23-6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Superior Court of Equity, February Term, 1856

John A. Ledbetter vs. Henry Ledbetter, Adm'r of Wm. Ledbetter, and Thomas H Tomlinson and wife.

Original Bill.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Ledbetter, Adm'r of Wm. Ledbetter, and Thomas H. Tomlinson and wife, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's bill, otherwise, judgment pro confesso will be taken against them and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Jas. L. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office in Troy, the last Monday in February, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence. JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.

23-6

TURNIP SEED.

FRESH and genuine, just received and for sale by S. J. HINSDALE

July 17. 22-tf

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF GINGER,
Hoofland's German Bitters,
Barry's Tricopherous

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE

July 17. 22-tf

FRENCH BRANDY.

NOW is the time to have good French Brandy in your house for Medical purposes.

Just received and for sale one-half Cask more of that pure F. Brandy, 88 per gal. W. H. CARVER.

July 16. 22-3ti

The Southern Harmony, new edition, revised and enlarged. A further supply just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

July 16.

SALE OF FACTORY STOCK

and other Property belonging to the

Island Ford Manufacturing Company.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made by the Island Ford Manufacturing Company, I shall sell at Auction, at said Factory on the 21st day of August next, all the real and personal property belonging to said Company, including the Factory and Machinery. The personal property will be sold on a credit of six months, the real estate on 3, 6, and 12 months, purchasers giving bond and approved securities.

The buildings are comparatively new and commodious. There are in the Factory about 1100 spindles, 20 looms and all necessary machinery, all in fine order. On the premises are a large and well constructed Store House, four excellent houses for operatives, and sundry other buildings. There is a good dam and excellent water power. In short, all the advantages necessary to spin and weave cotton to advantage.

I will afford full opportunity to any one who may wish it to examine the property before the sale.

ALFRED PIKE, Trustee.

Franklinsville, July 14, 1856. 22-ts

1856. SPRING SUPPLY.

J. N. SMITH,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

IS now receiving his Spring and Summer supply of fresh MEDICINES, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, GLASS, PERFUMERY, FANCY and TOILET articles, to which he invites the attention of Physicians and others. Orders from my Country friends promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed both in regard to QUALITY and PRICE.

Burning Fluid, Camphine, Potash, Soaps, Congress Water, Sperm and Adamantine Candles, Spices, Black and Green Teas, Glues, Gelatine, Lamp, Neatsfoot, Train and Salad Oils, White Lead and Paints of every description, Varnishes, Brushes, Pure Wines, Brandy and Gin for Medical use, London Porter, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Braces, Supporters, &c.,

Constantly on hand, together with all other articles in my line for sale at the lowest prices.

JAS. N. SMITH,

North West Corner Market Square

April 19. 97-tf

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856 65-tf

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

THE subscribers desire during the month of July to make their usual annual settlements. Those indebted will have their accounts presented. Their creditors will please present theirs.

E. J. HALE & SON.

June 30, 1856.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON NAT. MONUMENT SOCIETY,
Washington, July 1, 1856.

IN accordance with an order of the Board of Managers, the public are requested to pay no more contributions for the Washington National Monument to agents heretofore commissioned by the Board.

This notice is not to be construed as a censure on the agents, but it is designed to effectuate a general settlement of the affairs of the Society. The Board is well assured of eventual success in the patriotic enterprise in which it is engaged, but it has resolved to suspend further proceedings by agency until a plan, now under consideration for combining efficiency, promptitude and safety, is matured.

Balances due from agents, or offerings from independent contributors, are to be sent by draft, *payable to the order of the Treasurer of Washington National Monument Society,* enclosed in a letter to the undersigned. By order:

SAMUEL YORKE ASLEP,
Secretary W. N. M. S.

July 5

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 25, 1853. 79-tf

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MAY be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, Esq., on Bow Street.
Will attend the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Robeson. And obtain Bounty Land and Pensions under the various acts.
March 15, 1855. 84tf

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly, the Courts of Chatham, Moore, and Harnett Counties.
April 10, 1855. 91-tf

W. A. HUSKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

May be found at the Equity Office, in the Court House.
Sept. 22, 1855. 38-tf

TROY & McLEAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LUMBERTON, N. C.
May 8, 1856. 2-tf

J. A. SPEARS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ATTENDS the Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Wake and Johnston.
Feb'y 13, 1856. 78-1yr
Address, Toomer, Harnett Co., N. C.

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.
J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.
Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.
Dec. 12. 48-tf

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
BOOKBINDER,

Anderson Street, opposite North of E. J. Hale & Son's Bookstore.

MUSIC, Magazines, and all descriptions of Books are bound in all styles in the best and most substantial manner, on terms, the same as at any place in the South. Persons wishing to know the prices of binding, will be supplied with a list personally or by letter.
Sept. 25, 1855. 39-tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK.

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.
Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

T. C. WORTH,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 10, 1856. 68-tf

CHARLES BANKS,
CONFECTIONER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c
GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 1, 1853. 78tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,
General Commission and Forwarding Merchan
WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 10, 1854. 4tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1855. 67

J. S. BANKS,
Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.
Jan'y 1, 1856. 66-tf

S. M. THOMAS,
DEALER IN
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
SHEETINGS, COTTON YARNS, KERSEYS,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.
Corner Market and Gillespie Sts., Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec. 17, 1855. 62-tf

Worth & Utley,
Forwarding and General Commission
MERCHANTS,
Fayetteville, N. C.
J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,
Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.
Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,
to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.
March 17, 1855. 84-

J. C. POE,
DEALER IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
May 26, 1855. 4-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.
Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

SPIRIT BARRELS.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale at the lowest market price, SUPERIOR SPIRIT BARRELS.
May 28. G. W. WILLIAMS & CO. 4-tf

J. CREECH,
GROCER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

39 NORTH WATER ST., WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL pay diligent attention to the sale of all kinds of Produce and Naval Stores. Money advanced on consignments when required, avoiding unnecessary charges and sending prompt returns. He has on hand and is constantly receiving, GROCERIES suitable to the wants of country Merchants and Farmers. Has in store and shall always keep on hand a large stock of LIQUORS, and some Wines, London Porter, Brown Stout, Scotch Ale; and shall receive weekly, FRUITS, such as Oranges, Lemons, Apples and Raisins, which will be sold at wholesale very low for Cash. Quick sales and small profits!
June 4, 1856. J. CREECH. 11-

NOTICE.

GIVE IN YOUR TAXES!

FROM Wednesday next the 9th inst until the First day of August, all persons are notified that I will be found at my Store (next door to the Bank of Fayetteville) between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock, P. M., to receive their Tax Lists for the Fayetteville District.
Notice is also given that after the first day of August in no case will a List be received by me.
A. J. O'HANLON, Tax List Receiver.
July 3. 18-tIA

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 8th Session of this School will commence on Tuesday the 15th day of July next, under the supervision of the Rev. Geo. B. Scott, M. A., of the University of Edinburgh, (Scotland,) Principal, assisted by Mrs. Scott in the Primary Department.
Mr. and Mrs. Scott have both made Teaching the business of their lives: and from the experience which the Trustees have had, during the past year, of their zeal, fidelity and success, in the discharge of the duties of their profession, they confidently recommend them to Parents and Guardians, as pre-eminently qualified by temper, talents, and acquirements for the instruction of students, in all the branches of an English, Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Education.
The Trustees respectfully invite the public to a personal examination of the system pursued in the School.
Terms—$8, $12, and $20, per Session of five months, (French included in the 3d grade without extra charge.)
Board can be had with the undersigned in the Boarding house belonging to the School or in private families at $8. per month. Washing and room lights extra.
One half fees and Board invariably paid in advance.
D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.
Laurinburgh, Richmond co., N. C., July 3, 1856. [18-tf

NOTICE.

I WILL attend by myself or deputy, at the following times and places, to receive the Taxes due from the Citizens of Cumberland county for the year 1855, viz:

At Black River Muster Ground		Monday,	July 14th.
Flea Hill District,	"	Tuesday,	" 15th.
Lock's Creek	"	Thursday,	" 17th.
Cedar Creek	"	Friday,	" 18th.
Carver's Cr'k	"	Saturday,	" 19th.
Quewhiffle (old place)	"	(Col Smith's) Thursday,	" 31st.
71st	"	(A. Monroe's) Friday,	Aug. 1st.
Rockfish (McNeill's Bridge)	"	Saturday,	" 2d.

At the above named times and places, the Candidates for Members of the General Assembly, and for Sheriff of Cumberland county, will attend and address their fellow-citizens.
ALEX. JOHNSON, Sheriff.
June 28, 1856. 19-5t

Agency of North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above Company, will be pleased to take Risks in this place and vicinity, on the most reasonable terms.
AUG. W. STEEL.
July 5, 1856. 13-3m

EDWIN GLOVER,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
At the old Stand, North side of Hay Street,
FAYETTEVILLE.

HAS just returned from the North with the largest Stock of Goods he has ever offered in this market, which he will sell at very low prices. Among his assortment may be found Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds, some very fine; Gold Fob, Vest and Guard Chains; Seals and Keys; Fob Buckles; Spectacles of all kinds; Breast Pins and Ear Rings in sets, something fine; all kinds of Finger Rings; Bracelets; Gold Pencils with Pen; Gold Lockets; Studs; Collar and Sleeve Buttons; Gold Pen and Pencils with India Rubber Cases, a new article; fine Pearl Card Cases; Pocket Compass, with Sun Dial connected; Coral Beads; Port Monnais; Jet Necklaces; fine Jet Pins; Accordeons; Music Boxes, &c.

SILVER WARE: Silver Forks; Silver Table and Tea Spoons; Sugar and Preserve Spoons; Mustard and Salt Spoons; Silver Cups, Butter Knives, Fruit Knives.

PLATED GOODS: Forks; Table and Tea Spoons; Butter Dishes; Castors; Card Baskets; Ladies' Work Boxes; a good assortment of Military Goods; a fine lot of Clocks, and very many other articles which his friends and the public are invited to examine.
Strict attention paid to WATCH REPAIRING.
June 9. 11-3m

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us.
McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.
Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.
SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by
GEO. McNEILL.
June 1854. 7-tf

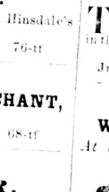
Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.
CHARLES BANKS.
March 1, 1853. 73tf

SPRING SUPPLY.

Dr. JAS. F. FOULKES,

Corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,



WOULD respectfully call the attention of his friends and customers to his complete stock of
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
Oils, Paints and Dye-Stuffs,
Which he is now receiving, and will offer at prices as low as they can be bought at in this market. His object is to sell Medicine that can be depended upon, as he buys none but the genuine article.
Constantly on hand
Burning Fluid, Camphene, Spirits Turpentine; Alcohol, Brandies and Wines, (for Medical purposes;) Congress Water, Citrate Magnesia, East India Castor Oil.
March 15, 1856. 87-tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
These goods were bought late in the season, and consequently at reduced prices. My stock of **BOOTS** and **SHOES** is complete, embracing many kinds of extra sizes: Blankets, Kerseys, &c.; Hats, fine and common.
THOS. J. JOHNSON,
Old Stand, near the Cape Fear Bank and Market place.
Nov. 12. 52-tf

Bank Checks for sale at this Office.

CAPE FEAR HOTEL, SMITHVILLE, N. C.

OUR IMPROVEMENTS are now completed, and we are prepared, in every way, for the accommodation of regular or transient boarders. FISHING, BATHING, &c.
TERMS $30 to $35 per month, according to rooms; $10 per week; $2 per day. Children and servants half-price. Deduction made for families.
A. J. & G. W. GALLOWAY.
June 21. 15-1m

VALUABLE NEGROES FOR SALE.

A NEGRO Woman aged about thirty or thirty-five years, good house servant, cook, washer and ironer, honest and industrious.
A Girl aged about nine, and a boy about four years —children of the woman.
Persons in want of this species of property will do well to call on the undersigned at his Law Office on Anderson Street, when further particulars will be given.
BARTH'W FULLER.
April 29. 500-tf

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY of

CHEAP GOODS.

AMONG which are,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers;
French, Scotch and Domestic Lawns;
Calicoes, French, English and Domestic;
French, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams;
Emb'd and Plain Crape Shawls and Scarfs;
⅞ to 10-4 Bleached Shirting and Sheeting;
French and Irish Linen Drilling;
Bl'k and Col'd Silks;
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbon;
Bolting Cloths, No. 3 to 10;
Joseph Repka's Cottonades;
Col'd Grenadines and Bareges;
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, assorted;
Blay Linens, ¾ to 4-4, very cheap;
With many other articles, all of which having been purchased by the package at the lowest rates, will be offered at the lowest prices, by wholesale or retail, for Cash, or on time to Punctual Customers.
March 27, 1856. 91-tf

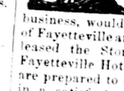
NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of W. F. & E. F. Moore, are requested to come forward and make payment, as their copartnership ceased on the 1st of March, 1856.
W. F. & E. F. MOORE.
June 6, 1856. 11-tf

Look to Your Interest in Time.

THE Proprietor, after having the misfortune of getting burnt out, has re-built his Steam Saw Mill and is now prepared to furnish
LUMBER
at short notice, either in town or at the Mill, 8 miles from Fayetteville, on the Western Plank Road. I hope to receive patronage inasmuch as I am in the midst of the best heart Timber and can furnish any length from 10 to 42 feet long, which I hope will suit Steam boat men wishing to get long timber at short notice. I also intend keeping Lumber at TROY & MARSH'S Store, who will still act as my Agents, and forward bills for Lumber to me at my Mill. My terms for lumber shall be as favorable as any for the same kind of lumber. Those wishing to address me can do so at Manchester P. O., Cumberland Co., N. C.
DAVID KIVETT.
June 9, 1856. 11-6m

GREEN & WEAR,
Watch Makers, Jewellers,
AND
Metallographers,



HAVING associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the above branches of business, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that they have leased the Store on the North-West corner of the Fayetteville Hotel Building, on Hay street, where they are prepared to execute orders in the above branches in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
R. D. GREEN. J. S. WEAR.

CARD.

MR. R. D. GREEN, Watch Maker, respectfully begs leave to return his thanks to his very numerous patrons while having charge of the Watch Department in the firm of Messrs. Beasley & Houston, and hopes the work done by him in the past may be a sufficient recommendation for the future.
N. B. All Watches to be repaired will be taken apart in the presence of the owner, and a written estimate given of necessary repairs, which will be warranted for Two Years.
April 9. 84-tf

LOST.

LAST Night, between the Market House and the Dobbin House, a small PORTE MONNIA, containing about $25 or $30, consisting of two Five Dollar Gold pieces, three Two-and-a-Half Gold pieces and four One Dollar Gold; also some small change and a bill or two. A suitable reward will be given for the recovery of the above described Purse and Money.
WM. McLEOD.
Fayetteville, June 4, 1856. 10-tf

Cape Fear Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED and EIGHTY-FIVE Acres of Land on Cape Fear River below Smith's Ferry, in Cumberland county, running with the river to the lands of Mrs. Byrd.
A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats and the usual crops of the river lands. The part uncleared has on it some good swamp, which may be easily prepared for use.
It will be sold on a credit of twelve months. Persons wishing to buy can call on the owner at this place.
J. G. SHEPHERD.
April 8. 34-tf

BEAVER DAM ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this flourishing School will begin on Monday the 14th of July.
Its location is high, healthy, and pleasant, in an intelligent and moral neighborhood, and sufficiently far removed from the vices and extravagances of towns and villages. Excellent board can be had in any of the neighboring families at $6 per month. In connection with the former able teacher, ROBERT JOHNSON, the Trustees have secured, for the present Session, the services of DANIEL W. JOHNSON, a graduate of the University of North Carolina. They, therefore, can assure all of able and thorough instruction in ALL and any of the branches usually taught.
For further information address the Trustees or either of the Teachers, Adamsville, Marlboro', S. C.
JNO. FLETCHER,
L. L. McLAURIN,
N. G. GIBSON,
Trustees.
June 1856. 17*4t

STRAINER WIRE.

NO. 1 and No. 2. For sale by
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 28. 99-

Leather Belting or Bands,

At Thomasville Depot, Davidson, N. C.,

MANUFACTURED by the subscriber, either single or double, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper riveted, at New York prices.
CHAS. M. LINES,
Thomasville, Davidson County, N. C.
☞ All orders promptly attended to, and Belts forwarded according to directions. ☜ The above Belts for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.
Dec. 31, 1855. 65*tf

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber, having rented the premises lately occupied by A. E. Giersh, in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, begs respectfully to offer his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure his friends that any work intrusted to him will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as he is determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.
Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, made or repaired.
Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing** and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.
WILLIAM WEMYSS.
Feb'y 4, 1856. 75*y

The subscribers will purchase Spirits Turpentine, or make advances on consignments to their friends in Wilmington, or New York.
C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
April 9, 1855. 90tf

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley, are in the hands of Wm. McL. McKay for collection, as longer indulgence *will not* be given, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to save costs.
JOHN M. BEASLEY.
June 25, 1855. 12tf

GOLDSBOROUGH
FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 2d of Jan'y 1855, and ends on the 2d of June, 1855.
Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics.
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.
Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session, $50 00
Tuition in Primary Department, $10 00
Collegiate Department, $20 00
One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.
Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.
We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.
We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.
WM. K. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.
Dec. 13, 1854.

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

THE subscriber has in Store a good assortment of Goods in the GROCERY and HARDWARE LINE; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail, or bartered for country produce, on terms the most reasonable. A small lot of SADDLERY for sale cheap.
Give us a call. G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
N. B. Any of my friends in the country having business to transact in this place, such as renewals, &c., can have it done on the usual terms, by sending same to my care. G. W. I. G.
Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1855. 39tf

BEDSTEADS! BEDSTEADS!!

JUST received from the Manufacturer, Ira Hersey, a supply of
BEDSTEADS
of various patterns, and made of good seasoned timber. These Bedsteads are manufactured in this place, and can be sold to dealers as low as they can be got from the North. Call and examine.
A. M. CAMPBELL.
April 9. 34-y

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the
MUMFORD SWAMP.
About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the
Valuable Brick Store and Lot
near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pemberton.
A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.
Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.
Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.
All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.
Oct. 10, 1855. THO. J. CURTIS. 43-tf

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $15. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.
For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.
Jan. 1, 1852. f

McLAURIN & STRANGE

HAVE on hand, a large stock of superior SPIRIT BARRELS, which they would sell at a reduced price for cash. Persons wishing to make engagements would do well to call on us before making engagements, as we warrant a good article.
April 20, 1855. 95tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine. White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.
McLAURIN & STRANGE.
Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

WE keep constantly on hand an assortment of the above SAFES, warranted fire-proof; and desirous of extending the demand for them, have induced the makers to consent to deliver them here at New York prices.
D. & W. McLAURIN, Agents.
June 10, 1854. 4tf

SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES.

20 HHDS. superior Sugar-House Molasses, just received and for sale by JAS. G. COOK.
Jan. 7, 1856. 67-

MOUNT VERNON SEMINARY.

THIS Institution, located in Chatham county, 18 miles south west of Pittsborough, at the celebrated Mineral Spring, and within 2 miles of the Plank Road leading from Fayetteville towards Graham, will open its Third session on the second Monday in July next. There are two departments, Male and Female, (though separate from each other in their locality,) each of which is furnished with a Corps of competent Teachers, affording pupils facilities to prepare to enter any College, or at their option, to finish their contemplated course of education in the Institution.

Male Department.
R. P. JONES, Principal.
———, Assistant.

Female Department.
Miss V. C. ROYSTER, Principal.
Miss E. Poe, Assistant.
Mrs. A. R. Jones, Music Teacher.

Terms per Session.

Spelling	
Common English Branches	$5 00
Higher "	8 00
Latin and Greek	12 00
Music, (with use of Inst.)	15 00
French, and Drawing, each	20 00
Board, with washing, fuel and lights, per month, not exceeding, perhaps under	5 00
	8 00

N. B. Pupils can enter at any time, but it is important that they be present at the opening of the Session.
June 20, 1856. 15*6

Montgomery Male Academy.

R. A. CHAMBERS, TEACHER.

THE SIXTH Session of this Institution will commence the FIRST MONDAY in JULY, 1856.
Conditions as heretofore.
Tuition: $8, $12 and $16 per Session.
Board, fuel and washing $7 per month.
Pekin, Montgomery, June 14, 1856. 14*6t

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford
RAIL ROAD.

THE Stockholders in the County of Richmond who have given Notes payable on demand, for the first Instalment of Five per cent. are required to make payment to Walter L. Steele, Esq., or Daniel C. McIntyre, Esq., on or before Saturday, 2d day of August next. The Stockholders in the County of Robeson will in like manner make payment to R. S. French.
The Commissioners in the above named Counties holding Notes will deliver them over to the gentlemen named respectively.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. W. GUION, Pres't.
June 28, 1856. 17*4

RED SPRINGS.

THE subscriber having erected new buildings at this popular watering place, will open a house for the reception of visiters on the 1st day of July next. The medicinal properties of the waters are celebrated for the cure of dyspepsia and liver complaint.
Terms of board: By the day, 75 cents, month, $15.
H. McNEILL.
Robeson Co., N. C., June 23. 17*tf

1075 Acres Valuable Land for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale a valuable tract or tracts of LAND, containing 450 or 550 acres to suit purchasers, lying on the waters of Chalk's Creek. For fertility in the production of Cotton and Grain of any kind, it cannot be excelled; and is well watered every way. There are on the premises a large new dwelling house 2 stories high, and every other necessary out-houses, a good orchard, with a good Saw and Grist Mill. There is about 75 or 100 acres of the Land in a good state of cultivation, with excellent Bottom Land on the Creek. To persons desirous of owning such a plantation (in this section,) no other place can be found so well to please and reimburse one who wishes to invest money in Land.
Another tract of Land containing about 175 acres, lying half a mile south of Mount Gilead, with a good new dwelling house, and other necessary out houses, a good well of water in the yard, with about 15 or 20 acres of good fresh Land open.
Also, another tract of Land two miles south of Mt. Gilead, containing 250 acres, lies well for the cultivation of Cotton and all kinds of Grain. All the above described Lands lies near the Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road Survey, which is expected to be put on contract soon.
Any person wishing to purchase such Land, would do well to call on the subscriber soon, as this is a chance of getting a bargain. It is located in a good settlement, and as for health it is as healthy a section of the country as can be found.
For further particulars, terms, &c., address the subscriber at Swift Island, N. C.
WILLIAM McRAE.
Montgomery county, July 7, 1856. 21*tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 425 ACRES OF LAND, more or less, on the road leading from Red Banks to Ashpole Church in Robeson county. The Land joins the Lands of John Purcell, John McCallum, and Rob't Bullard. The soil Land is adapted to the growth of Cotton and Corn—as good as any in the Ashpole country. I will sell low for CASH, or on time, as I am determined to sell by the first of September next.
HECTOR LOCKLEER.
July 11, 1856. 21-*tIS

TRUST SALE.
LAND AND SLAVES.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Malcom E. McNeill, I shall on Saturday the 2d day of August next offer for sale before the door of the Court House in Lumberton for Cash, the improved Lot in the Town of Lumberton, containing about five acres where said McNeill now resides; also, twenty acres of land lying on the north side of the road leading from the Bridge at Lumberton and about three hundred yards from the Bridge.
Also, Slaves—Wesley, a good Carpenter, Fletcher, a good Blacksmith, Harriet, Joe, Hannah, Ann, and Cook.
R. S. FRENCH, Trustee.
July 2, 1856. 18*4

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th inst., a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has, when not embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toes a scar, the cut of an axe, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State, had a wife there,—owner not known,—was bought when sold from Robeson by Messrs. Leighton & Sherman, of Georgetown, S. C., and by me of Z. B. Oakes, a broker in Charleston, on the 5th day of June last, and brought to this county, where he labored and behaved well up to the time of his disappearance. He is well acquainted about Fayetteville, having drove a wagon from Robeson to this place.
I will give the above reward of $25 for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, as soon as I get him, and not grumble.
JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY.
Greensboro', Oct., 1855. 46*tf

New Spring Goods!

McARN & LILLY

ARE NOW Receiving at their Old Stand at
FLORAL COLLEGE,
the largest stock of
DRY GOODS
Ever offered in this part of the country. Their Stock of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Mantillas, Embroideries,
RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, BONNETS, &c.,
will be found handsome and attractive. For Gentlemen they have a very large assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large assortment of Goods in pieces. Also a nice assortment of
CROCKERY, Cigars, Snuff, Tobacco, Pickles, Preserves, &c.
All of which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on time to prompt paying customers. All persons in want of handsome Goods will do well by giving them a call, as they are confident their Stock has been as well selected as any which can be found in the neighboring towns.
April 3. 92*tf
P. S. All persons indebted to us previous to 1st January, are requested to call and settle.

JOHNSTON ACADEMY.

THIS Institution is situated in the Western part of the county of Johnston, and about fifteen miles south of Raleigh, in one of the healthiest parts of the country, and in a most excellent moral neighborhood. It is composed of two Departments, Male and Female, the former under the care and instruction of John W. Stuart, of Randolph Macon College, Virginia, and the latter under the care and instruction of Miss Flora Graham of Fayetteville, a graduate of first honors from Greensborough Female Institute of this State; both of whom come highly recommended from their respective Institutions; and from the general satisfaction they have given heretofore to their Patrons and the Trustees, we think we hazard nothing in saying that a better preparatory School cannot be found anywhere in the country.
The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the second Monday of July, being the 14th day of said month, and continue for a Session of five months. Board can be had in first rate families for seven dollars per month.

TERMS OF TUITION:

For the Primary English Branches,	$10 00
Higher English Branches,	12 00
Languages, Latin and Greek,	16 00
Drawing and Painting Extra,	5 00
Music with the use of Piano,	20 00

No deduction will be made from these prices except for protracted sickness.
Students can enter at any time during the Session, but it is to be hoped they will commence with the Session.
A good Church is immediately at the Academy at which there is preaching twice a month, and several other Churches in the neighborhood.
A. J. LEACH,
Dr. J. T. LEACH,
JOHN McLEAN,
Rev. T. GARARD,
W. R. TURNER,
SETH WOODALL,
B. H. TOMLINSON,
S. SMITH,
Trustees.
July 1, 1856. 19*6W

2,500 ACRES
Of Valuable Land For Sale.

THE Subscriber having determined to remove South, offers for Sale, his VALUABLE PLANTATION containing 2,500 Acres, lying in the fork of Cape Fear and Lower Little Rivers, and bounded by Rev. David S. Williams.
550 Acres of said tract of Land are cleared and in high state of cultivation, and is believed to be surpassed by none in this section of the State, either in the production of Cotton or Grain.
A large part of the uncleared land is heavily timbered with Red and White Oak, convenient to Cape Fear River; and affords excellent winter and summer range for hogs or cattle.
There are on the place two very desirable residences, with fine dwellings and all necessary out houses, in good condition and [illegible] water as fine as the country affords, and other land as healthy, and the least one of the most convenient and desirable neighborhoods any where to be found.
The subscriber is desirous of closing [illegible] so new paper calls generally, but we will guarantee to sell the above named [illegible] quality can be bought in the country [illegible] Terms will be made to [illegible] and propositions to divide will be considered.
A. S. McKAY.
Averasboro', N. C., April [illegible]

VALUABLE LANDS for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS in Harnett county, on South River, containing 2200 acres, 1200 acres of which is cleared land, in a high state of cultivation. The remainder is pine land, with a Saw and Grist Mill on the best stream in the county.
The above lands will be sold cheap if application is made soon. For further information address the subscriber at Gravelly Hill P. O., Bladen county, N. C.
P. L. ANDERS.
March 25, 1856. 86tf

BANK OF WILMINGTON,
June 11th, 1856.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Stock of this Bank, made during the present month of June will be entitled to a full participation in the next Dividend. Those made after this month, will be entitled to interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the time they are made till the next dividend. By order of the Board.
S. JEWETT, Cash'r.
June 11. 12-3t

SOUTH LOWELL ACADEMY
AND
Medical School,
ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

REV. J. P. BAGBY, A. M., Principal.
Mr. JOSEPH H. SPENCE, A. B., Associate.
Mr. A. C. BAGBY, Assistant.
Mr. EDWARD M. SCOTT, M. D., Principal of the Medical School.

THE Fall Session of the Male Academy will commence on the 10th day of July. The Corps of Instructers has been increased. The character of the School is so well known that extended comment is deemed unnecessary. Suffice it to remark that the locality compares favorably with any in the State, both in regard to health and morals. Both Trustees and Teachers feel it their duty to inculcate sound morality and correct general views of religion, yet at the same time they will take especial care that nothing is taught that is at all sectarian. While the Academies promise going over the same ground usual in such Academies, they seem it of much more importance that their instruction should be thorough and extensive. Every effort will be made to [illegible] study, and to check vicious propensities.

TERMS.

Tuition in the English Department $12 50 per [illegible] the Classical $15 per session.
A contingent fee of $1 is required of each [illegible]
Good Board can be obtained, convenient to the Academy, at $7 50 per month.
The Associate Principal of the School is a native of North Carolina, and a graduate of Hampden Sidney College, Va. The Principal is a native of Virginia, and a graduate of Randolph Macon College, his brother, the Assistant, [illegible] highly recommended from the Junior Class of R. M. College.
The Medical School will commence on the 15th July. The mode of instruction will be by regular examinations, and medical conversations. Each student will be required, at such times as may be designated by the Principal, to write essays to the various branches of medicine, and will be practised in making bandages for fractures, &c., and in the use of surgical instruments.
Dr. Scott will exhibit and explain the various kinds of surgical instruments, and also apparatus for adjustment of fractures and dislocations, and, as occasion requires, dressings and charts for illustration. Anatomy and in the Practice of Medicine.
In winter an opportunity will be given for extensive practical Anatomy. Instead of spending more time in our Medical School, we append a notice from Dr. Richard Blacknall, whose well known character as a physician, enables him to appreciate the advantages of such facilities for medical instruction as we propose to offer. Proper moral deportment will, of course, be expected of gentlemen who attend the Medical School.

TERMS.

The usual rates fixed by the Medical Professors $100 per annum.
Rates of Board as above stated.
Rev. JOHN A. McJANNEN, Chairman.
Rev. H. ARNOLD,
Mr. JOHN S. LEATHERS,
Mr. WM. HARRIS,
Col. D. C. PARKER, Sec'y.

N. B.—I take pleasure in recommending Dr. Scott's Medical Class to young men who may wish to read Medicine.
Dr. Scott is a native of Orange Co., N. C. He has been for several years Demonstrator in the National Medical College, D. C., where, of course, he had all the advantages of becoming eminently qualified for taking charge of a medical class.
Dr. Scott's class, on account of the opportunities afforded by him for exercise in practical Anatomy, will be in advance of those who take the ordinary course before attending lectures for graduation. Anatomy of the soft parts, or Practical Anatomy, is generally neglected.
RICHARD BLACKNALL, M. D.
June 9, 1856. 13*2t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.

Richard Harris, Adm'r of William Crowell, dec'd, vs. The next of Kin and Heirs at Law of William Crowell, dec'd.
Petition for Settlement.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Harris Crowell, Green Crowell, Thomas Crowell's heirs whose names are not known, and John Crowell, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Stanly, at the Court House in Albemarle, on the second Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered and the case heard ex parte as to them.
Witness, Richard Harris, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Albemarle, the second Monday in May, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence.
RICHARD HARRIS, Clerk.
15*6]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.

George M. Sides, Adm'r of Leonard Sides, dec'd, vs. Thomas Biles and wife, and others.
Petition to settle Estate.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nelson Sides, Henry C. Sides, Harris Crowell and wife Mary, and Caroline Hearne, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Stanly, at the Court House in Albemarle, on the second Monday in August next, then and there to pl